A·I·A FILE NO·26

CORNING · STEUBE

ARCHITECTURAL GLASS

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CORNING · STEUBEN

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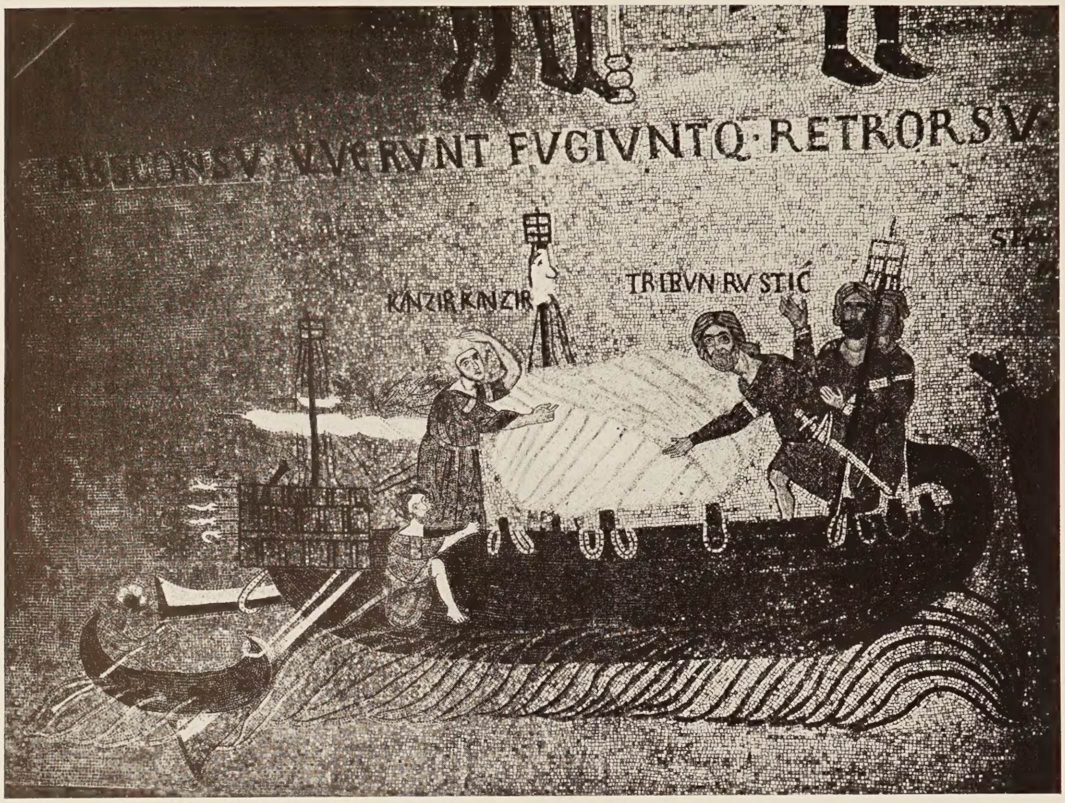
ARCHITECTURAL GLASS

Address inquiries to

ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

EXHIBITION AND SALES OFFICE: 748 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
OR THE CORNING GLASS WORKS AT CORNING, N. Y.

Note—"CORNING-STEUBEN" and "PYREX" are registered trade-marks and indicate manufacture by Corning Glass Works



GLASS MOSAICS, SAINT MARK'S, VENICE, ABOUT 12TH CENTURY

Glass has ever been deemed one of man's most precious works. It has been cherished and guarded, stolen and worshipped, consecrated to God in churches, dedicated to the Devil and necromancy. In architecture, man's most elementary and sublime mode of creative expression, the principle of human reproduction excepted, glass has played an important role. In temple, in church, in mosque it has sparkled and radiated in splendor, promise of things indefinable. Its ability to reflect a meagre light beam and shatter the gloom of thick walled churches or to shut out the fury of the elements by draping itself as a glass curtain between the slender supporting piers of a Gothic structure, renders glass doubly functional. Glass in being identified with the abstract principle in plastic design of space inclosure has come to have a peculiar sense of "wall-ness" that makes it a friendly material to man. The future architecture-in-glass or, if you will, glass-in-architecture, is to be definitely associated with the health and happiness of coming civilizations.

THE HISTORY OF GLASS

Glass, in the form of volcanic obsidian, was one of the first materials used by man groping his way toward civilization. From it he fashioned knives and arrow heads. Somewhere along the path of his intellectual progress man began to make glass, but written history records no birthplace for the discovery and archeologists remain uncertain about the time and place of the first glass pots.

The earliest dated evidence of glass making appears in Egypt in 4000 B.C. in the form of crude and impure bits used for decorative purposes. Transparency, the quality now most associated with glass, is first noted in a greenish vase, dated 722 B.C., recovered from the ruins of Nineveh, while the blow pipe came into use about 100 B.C.

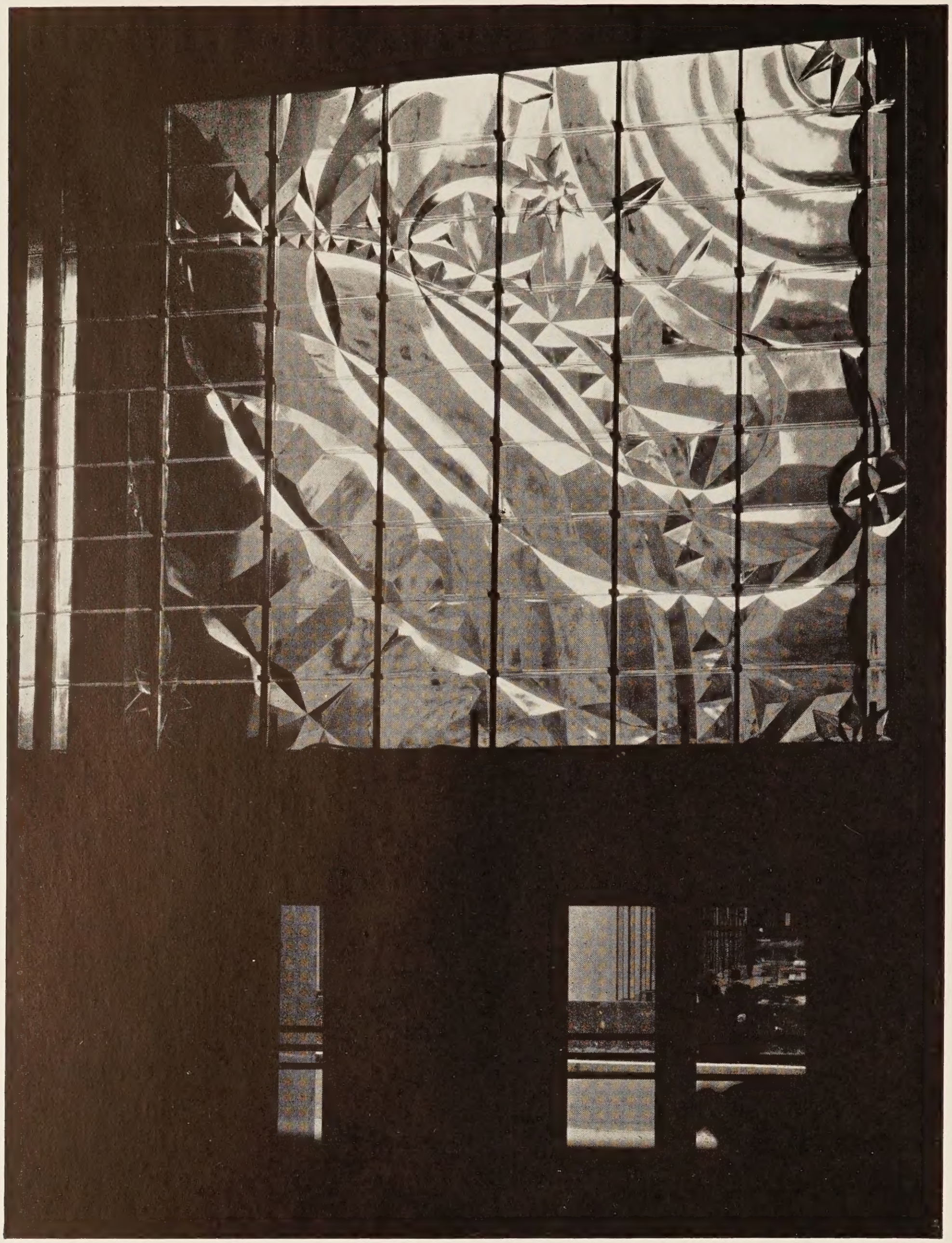
By the time the Roman Empire was rising, glass in its various forms had become so highly valued, that following the subjection of Egypt in 26 B.C. Caesar Augustus included it as a part of the tribute he demanded. Later, in 14 A.D., Tibirius ended Egyptian supremacy in glass by bringing many of their artisans to Rome where Roman disciples soon surpassed them. Examples of glassware show that the technique of molding and cutting were known and used at that time.

In the first centuries of the Christian era glass making was developed to a very high point. Surprisingly enough research reveals that glass for domestic and architectural purposes and for personal adornment was employed more extensively by the Romans than it is today in our modern civilization, industrial applications excepted. Glass was used in pavements and in houses as a coating for walls, and the ruins of Pompeii have revealed panes of glass fastened in frames, demonstrating that the Romans were familiar with the manufacture of sheet glass. Their glass formulae and skill in hand fabricating show that the art of glass making in Roman times has been surpassed only since the introduction of scientific and technological research.

Under Egyptian influence glass making flourished in Greece as well as in Rome. The Saracenic invasion of Syria and Egypt carried the art into the East where Damascus and Aleppo became centers of the industry, fashioning objects superior to those of Greece.

With the opening of the 13th century, the center of glass making had shifted to Venice. By that time the industry had become of such great importance to Venetian commerce that strict codes of trade regulation

AVERY CLASSICS AT3150 C81 1930



CULPTURED GLASS WALL, ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK

In the glass wall at Rockefeller Center the sculptured planes scatter and redirect the light rays filling the entrance hall with an abundance of light even on dull days. The facets, though large in size as compared with the tesserae of a mosaic decoration, act upon the light rays in the same manner. Thus the functional tradition in glass is continued in one of the most important glass-in-architecture installations in modern times.

were drawn up and all the glass factories were moved to the island of Murano where the secrets of glass making were closely guarded and the workers were kept virtual prisoners. It is known mirrors were made in Venice as early as 1317.

In the 15th century in Germany, Cologne as a glass center shows the influence of Venice whose secrets and workers were slipping away. A potash, lime and sand glass, adaptable to cutting, very nearly colorless, and superior to Venetian glass, was manufactured in Bohemia. Etching with hydrofluoric acid was invented at this time.

1300 saw the manufacture of sheet glass well established in France and England where two methods were followed. In one, thin hollow cylinders were blown, formed, then split, reheated and flattened to make "German sheet glass", and in the second one thin "Crown glass" was produced by making sheets from whirled disks.

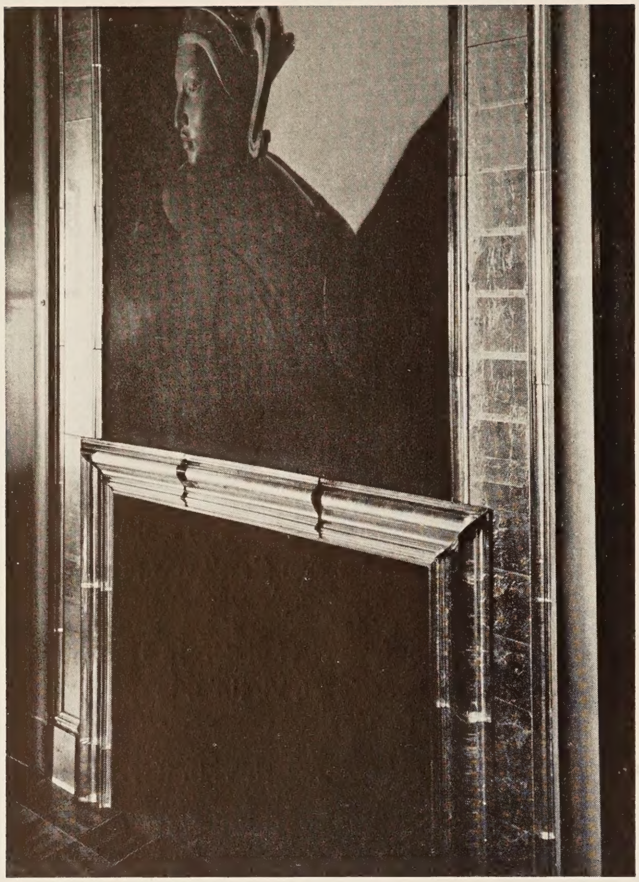
America's first industry was the manufacture of glass. In 1607 Captain John Smith established a factory at Jamestown, Virginia, to supply beads and glass trinkets for barter with the Indians.

Corning glass works began operations at Corning, N. Y. in 1868.

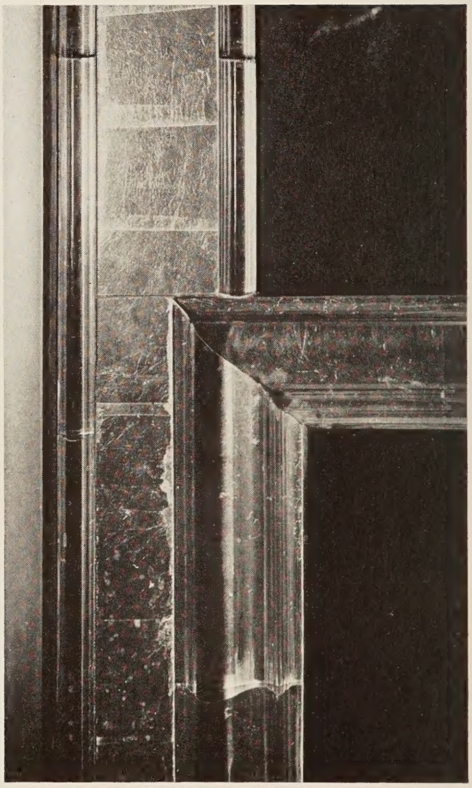
GLASS, A TRADITION IN ARCHITECTURE

The great tradition of glass in architecture began in Egypt. As early as 2300 B.C. the Egyptians had developed glass as a medium for mural decoration and mosaic pavements. The classic architecture of Rome, with its small windows and great wall spaces brought the use of glass mosaics to a greater integration with architecture and as the Roman Empire declined, Byzantine architecture, with even more restricted fenestration and greater wall spaces, continued the traditional use of glass. The civilizations of Rome and Byzantium passed but the use of glass in architecture continued. During the dark ages it is curious to note that, in the midst of ignorance and decadence, the tradition of glass in architecture went on with a high degree of perfection as evidenced at Rome, Ravenna and elsewhere in Italy. With Gothic architecture and its dynamic magnificence, glass found a new expression. Basically a system of piers supporting soaring vaults, Gothic architecture actually made glass function as a wall in which translucent, stained and painted designs contributed the color and sumptuous decoration found in the older use of mosaics.

From late Gothic times glass came to be of general utilitarian use in window glazing. Through the Renaissance period great artists devoted time to the design of stained glass windows. Since then, as glass has become commonly used for glazing, architectural design has been definitely influenced by its use. Today, through the great advance made in glass technology, the development of glass as a structural medium promises to continue in shaping the destiny of architecture.



GLASS AS FIREPLACE TRIM AND HEARTH



With its almost negligible coefficient of expansion "CORNING-STEUBEN PYREX" heat-resisting glass may, today, be employed for uses formerly out of the question for any commercial glass.

ARCHITECTURAL GLASS TODAY

Since the inception of sheet glass, architecture has made wide use of it in window glazing. Recent discoveries of special glasses have given the architect greater scope in the use of glazing in particular problems. There are now new glasses that transmit both the visible and the ultra-violet rays which have found use in glazing sanatoria and solaria. Other glasses absorb the visible rays but transmit the ultra-violet. Conversely the newly developed Aklo glass, manufactured under Corning patents, absorbs a large portion of the heat waves (Infra-red) with relatively little absorption of the visible rays which, in glazing, make it particularly applicable to modern air conditioning systems.

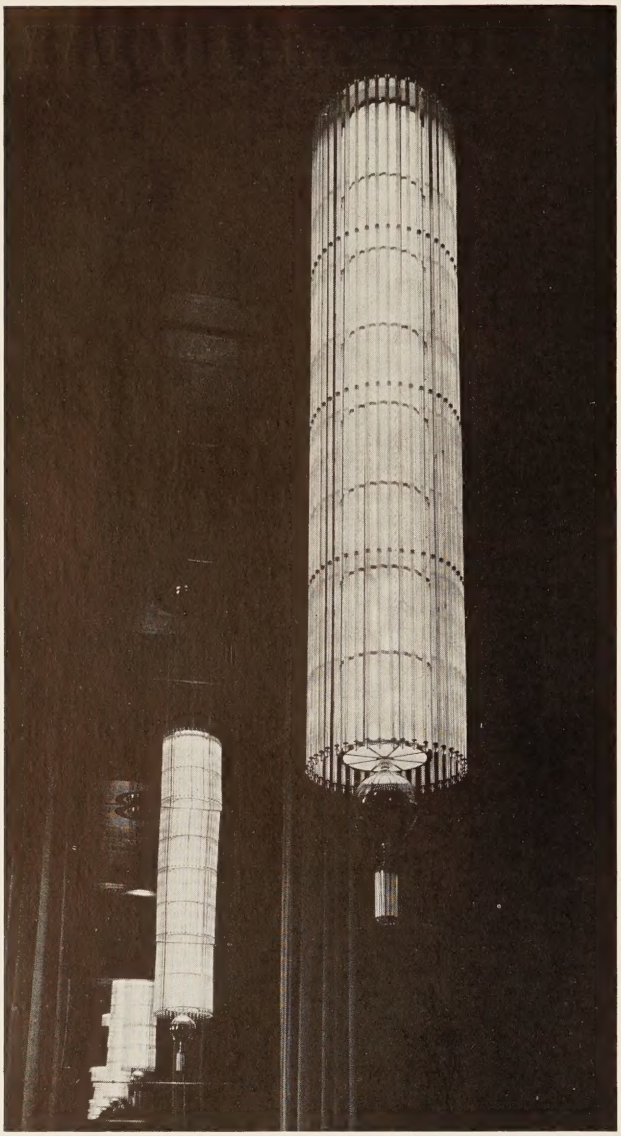
The ability of low expansion glass to withstand weather makes it an admirable material for use on the exterior of buildings where it permits excellent illuminating effects and as a material lends itself to decorative and sculptural treatment. One of the outstanding applications of architectural glass during the last decade is the sculptured glass wall of "PYREX" Brand heat resistant glass recently installed in one of the buildings of the Rockefeller Center group (see Installation Sheet No. 3).

Although the use of architectural glass has assumed importance only within the past ten years, "CORNING-STEUBEN" has successfully served in the fabrication of many forms of building adornment such as large pieces of sculpture, ornamental windows, band course, friezes, pilasters, decorative lighting and ventilating grilles and modern lighting fixtures.

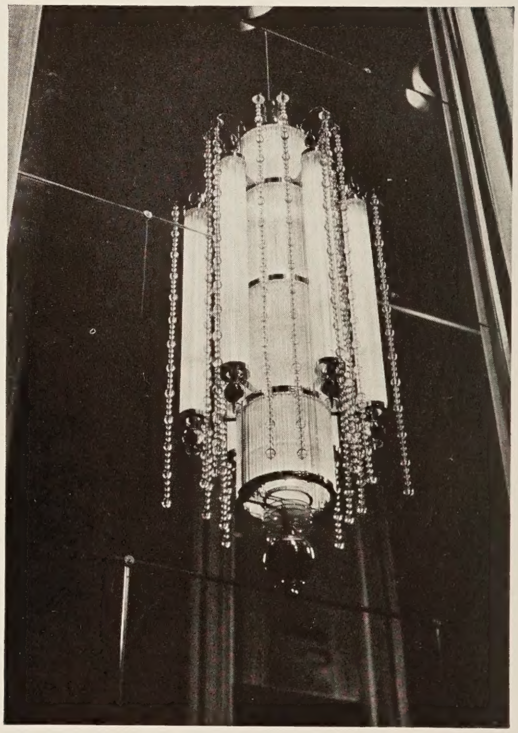
In naval architecture, glass, due to its resistance to corrosion, has been recently adapted for use as ventilating and lighting units. Many practical applications have established "CORNING-STEUBEN" Architectural Glass as a proven structural and decorative material, the full possibilities of which still await exploration.

ILLUMINATION TECHNIQUE

Architectural glass offers unlimited possibilities in the use of color. Color may be produced in the material itself or with a more interesting and varied result through the use of colored lights or filters. The proper illumination of "CORNING-STEUBEN" Architectural Glass is important and deserves study by the architect and the illuminating engineer to bring out the possibilities inherent in the use of light, both colored and plain. On the Information Sheets in this manual there will be found examples showing methods of illuminating architectural glass.



LIGHTING FIXTURES IN THE GREAT FOYER OF THE MUSIC HALL IN ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK



A WALL FIXTURE IN THE SAME FOYER

CORNING'S PLACE IN GLASS

The Corning Glass Works has come to occupy an unusual position in the glass industry chiefly through its development of new and special glasses along with technical advances which have made the Corning mark synonymous with scientific perfection and progress in glass manufacture. The Steuben Division of Corning Glass Works, where skilled artisans fabricate exquisite crystal glassware from masterly designs, adds the distinction of artistic achievement to that of science and technology.

Notable contributions to the glass industry by Corning are the "PYREX" Brand heat resistant glasses. With a low coefficient of expansion second only to quartz, and great chemical, thermal and electrical resistivity, these glasses make possible unusual applications in the fields of technology, industry and the fine Arts.

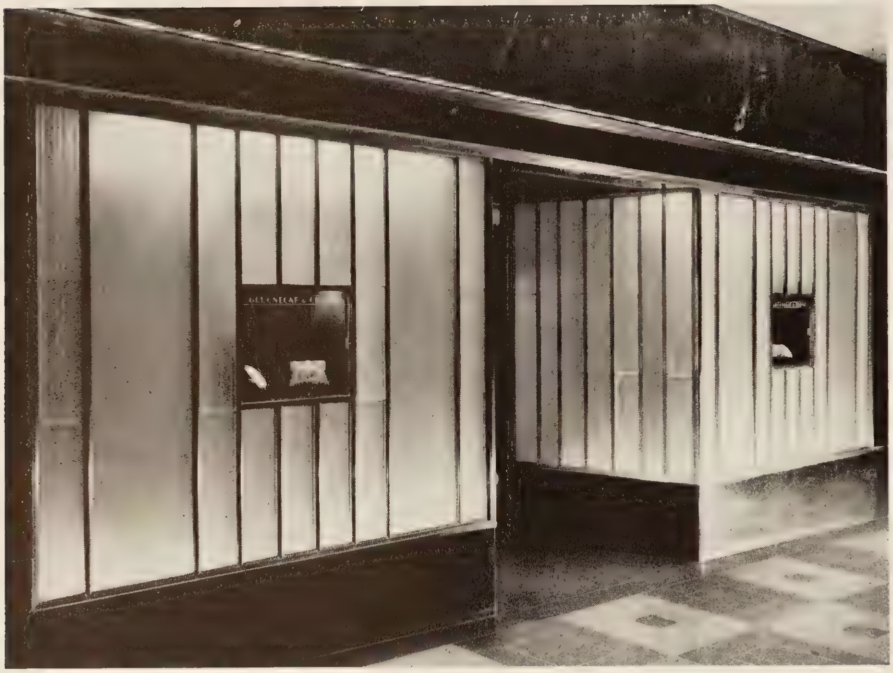
Following the policy of the Corning Glass Works in offering specialized glasses backed by the utmost care in scientific research and manufacture, "CORNING-STEUBEN" Architectural Glass fills a need and portends a great new movement in the traditional use of glass in architecture.

"STEUBEN" Water Clear Crystal is available in architectural shapes. This glass, which gave preeminence to the Steuben furnaces and added prestige to Corning Glass Works is of a clarity and brilliance beyond description. It may be used in perfect safety where there is no exposure to wide variations in temperature.

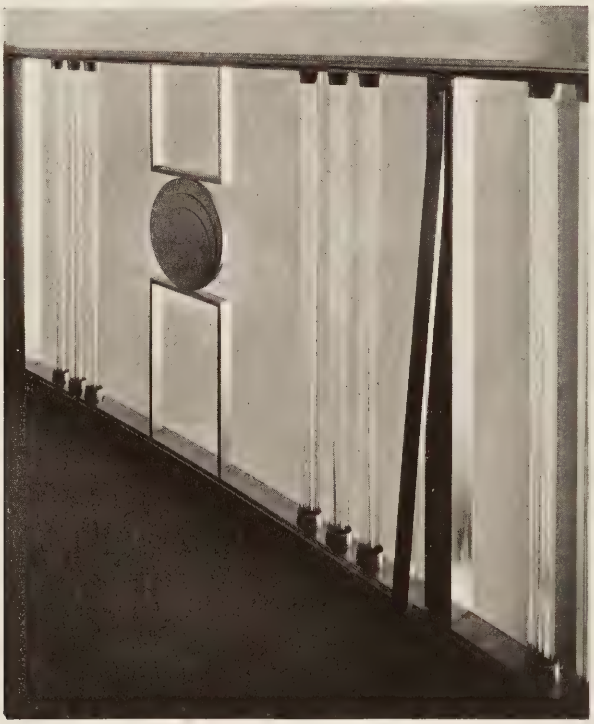
For architectural application requiring rugged resistance to sudden temperature changes, chemical attack and severe service conditions Corning Glass Works offers and recommends "PYREX" Brand resistant glass for both exterior and interior installation.

Aklo heat absorbing, heat resisting glass, manufactured under Corning patents and sold under the "PYREX" trade-mark is of interest to architects in conjunction with air conditioning systems. It is also an ideal glaze in buildings where summer sunlight makes room temperatures too high for comfort.

"PYREX" Drain Lines and "PYREX" Pipe Lines for use where corrosive materials are handled and "PYREX" Explosion Resisting Globes for service in explosive atmospheres are products chosen at random from a long list and further exemplify Corning's versatile contributions in industry.



A SHOP FRONT IN ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK



GLASS TUBES ADAPTED TO A RAILING

Two installations in New York. The shop front makes use of shape 2006, three panels high, in a matted finish. The glass baluster-tubes in the bronze railing are in use in the Steuben Glass Inc. Exhibition and Salesroom.

CORNING'S SPECIAL SERVICES

The Development and Research Department of the Corning Glass Works has in its roster a distinguished group of scientists in the fields of chemistry and physics. This organization has displayed a complete ability to solve many of the unusual problems of glass and glass technology.

In the early days of Thomas Edison's experimentation with electric illumination, Corning's facilities provided the solution to the electric light bulb. The first commercial fabrication was entirely by hand. In the latest fully automatic machine developed by Corning for the manufacture of incandescent electric light bulbs production approximates 400 bulbs per minute.

Originally stimulated in research by the desire to improve railroad lamps and lantern globes which were subject to cracking and breaking in service, Corning scientists developed "PYREX" brand heat resistant glass.

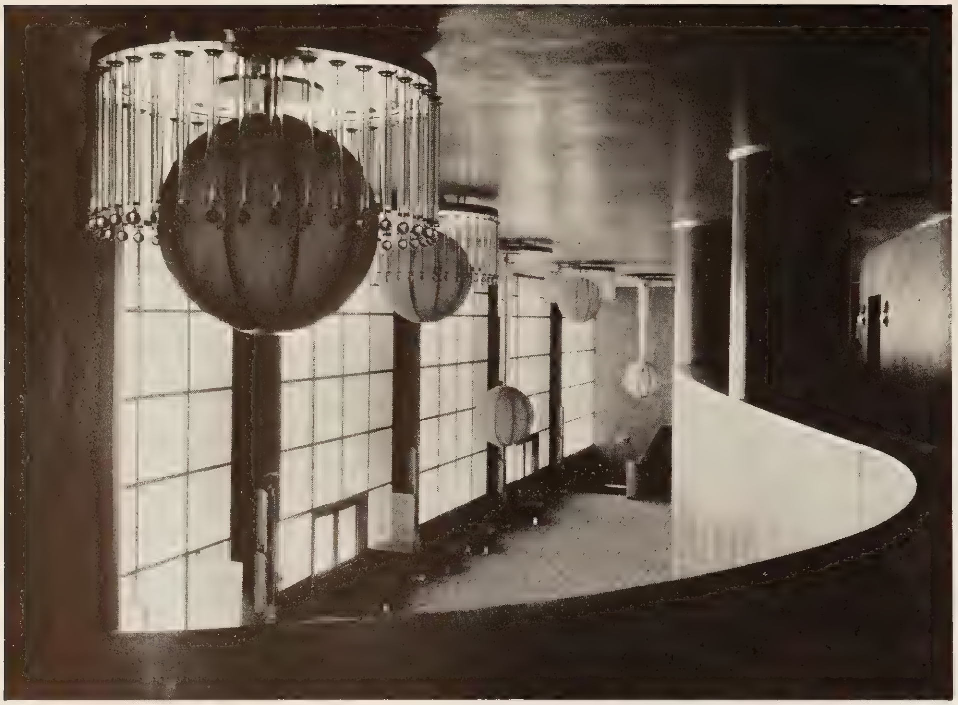
Research in the electrical properties of glass have produced glasses with a greatly increased capacity in electrical resistivity for use with present day high voltages and high frequencies.

From time to time Corning Glass Works has successfully served the science of astronomy in its requirements for glass necessary to instruments of extreme mathematical precision. The recent casting at Corning of the 200 inch disk for the California Institute of Technology's great new telescope represents an historic achievement in the technology of glass making. Years of careful scientific preparation and manufacturing control have gone into this twenty ton piece.

In 1918 the Development and Research Department of the Corning Glass Works turned its attention to the use of glass in architecture. Since then research experiment and experience in the practical application of architectural glass have made its use an actuality.

No matter what the architectural profession may desire in glass, for either decorative or functional purposes, consultation with the personnel of the Architectural Division of Corning Glass Works should be of assistance.

The main factory is located at Corning, New York, and a complete Architectural Glass Showroom is maintained at 748 Fifth Avenue, New York City. An exhibit of other products manufactured by Corning Glass Works may also be viewed at its other New York Sales Office and Showroom, 501 Fifth Avenue.



FOYER OF THE SMALLER THEATRE, ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK

DETAIL OF THE GLASS WALL IN THE ABOVE THEATER FOYER

DETAIL OF ONE OF THE HANGING FIXTURES

GLASS TECHNOLOGY

Glass can be defined as an industrial material obtained by melting together various inorganic oxides or compounds that yield oxide by decomposition during the melting process, and so cooling the resulting solution that crystallization does not take place. The product usually, but not always, is transparent, is permanent in the air, and possesses high elasticity, great strength, and high electrical resistivity. Each one of these characteristic properties may be altered within limits by changing the nature and proportion of the ingredients melted. The properties of glass are determined primarily by the composition.

The composition of commercial glasses falls into six divisions:

1. VITREOUS SILICA
2. ALKALI SILICATES
3. LIME GLASSES
4. LEAD GLASSES
5. BOROSILICATES
6. SPECIAL GLASSES

1. VITREOUS SILICA	**a.** Low expansion and high softening point. Has extremely high thermal resistance, permits uses beyond temperature ranges of other glasses. **b.** Transparent to ultra-violet radiation. **c.** Certain methods of manufacture produce telescope mirrors.
2. ALKALI SILICATES	Readily soluble. Used commercially in solution.
3. LIME GLASSES	(Often called "Crown glass") (soda-lime-silica) Largest commercial use of any glass. **a.** Containers **b.** Flat glass (windows, etc.) **c.** Tumblers **d.** Tableware **e.** Electric globes (contain also magnesia and alumina)

4. LEAD GLASSES	Often referred to as "Flint glass"—Used for **a.** Optical glasses **b.** Cut glass **c.** High electrical resistance makes them ideal for use in that field **d.** "Crystal" glasses are lead glasses
5. BOROSILICATES	A type of glass that has a low expansion with superior heat resistance, excellent chemical resistance and high electrical resistance. Used for baking dishes, laboratory ware, pipe lines, high tension insulators, architectural applications.
6. SPECIAL GLASSES	**a.** Colored Glasses 1. Decorative purposes 2. Signal glasses **b.** Translucent Glasses 1. Diffusing media in illumination 2. Containers 3. Construction material **c.** Safety Glass 1. Laminated glass 2. Tempered glass

MANUFACTURE

Once the composition of the glass is determined the process of manufacture follows: **1** mixing of batch materials, **2** melting, **3** "gathering"—that is removing from the melting container, **4** forming—molding into the desired shape by pressing, blowing, cutting, rolling, etc., **5** annealing—controlled cooling, **6** finishing. In the United States every year three million tons of glass making materials go through these processes.

PREPARATION OF SPECIFICATIONS

In the preparation of specifications for the use of "CORNING-STEUBEN" Architectural Glass it is well that the architect should endeavor to give clear and complete information on the following subjects:

TYPE OF GLASS DESIRED IS:

- **a.** Heat resistant glass (available in the "PYREX" Brand Glasses)
- **b.** Lead glass (available in "STEUBEN" Crystal Glass
- **c.** Colored or other special glasses

Certain colors are obtainable in both ordinary and heat resistant glass. When the quantity required is sufficient to use a full pot of special colored glass the proportionate increase in cost per unit would be less than if a small quantity were required.

It should be remembered, however, that color effects may be created by the use of gaseous discharge tubes, colored bulbs or filters. (Corning Glass Works manufactures a complete line of color filters.)

Detailed information on the subject of color may best be obtained by direct correspondence with the Architectural Division, Corning Glass Works.

DECORATION SHOULD BE EXECUTED IN:

- **a.** Relief (specify extent desired)
- **b.** Intaglio

In intaglio the design is created on the back side of the glass and the exposed side, being a smooth surface, may easily be cleaned. Using intaglio for either interior or exterior decoration it is possible to maintain a constant decorative value. The advantages of this type of design, as rendered in glass, should recommend it highly for use in decorative architectural installations.

GLASS SHOULD BE FINISHED IN:

- **a.** Clear glass—mold finish
- **b.** Translucent Dustproof Matted Finish
- **c.** Polished
- **d.** Combination finish with part matted and part clear or polished

GRINDING AND POLISHING INFORMATION SHOULD BE AS FOLLOWS:

- **a.** Ends ground only (when the appearance of the joint in the design is not important this is very satisfactory).
- **b.** Ends ground and polished (this is necessary when the joints are to be minimized in the design).
- **c.** Sides ground only (when the sides are covered with a metal fitter and where the appearance of the joint is not important).
- **d.** Sides ground and polished
- **e.** Backs clear glass finish
- **f.** Backs ground and polished
- **g.** Face clear glass finish
- **h.** Face ground and polished

LIMITATIONS IN MANUFACTURING SIZE

It must be recognized that there are certain definite limitations in manufacture. Approximate limitations on a unit frieze piece would be 18″ in depth and 24″ in length. Thicknesses vary in cases from ½″ to 1½″ depending entirely on whether the glass has intaglio or relief design. The Radio City glass wall illustrates the advisable manufacturing limits in the case of sculptured glass. The thicknesses of the panels vary from 1¾″ to 4½″

and the sizes are 18″ in depth and 28″ in length (Installation Sheet No. 3). In intaglio the subject should always be done in low relief. In modeling, because of shrinkage, models must be made ⅛″ to the foot larger in every part in order to achieve the exact size when cast. Glass is a plastic material and in consequence a small amount of warpage is inherent in its manufacture, which can be minimized by cooperation between architect and manufacturer.

INTERIOR and EXTERIOR INSTALLATION

"STEUBEN" Crystal Glass may be used for installations where its clear brilliance is desired but it is not recommended for use where wide and sudden changes in temperature may be encountered. However such temperature limitations do not apply to "PYREX" Brand heat resistant glass.

PROPERTIES IN ILLUMINATION

In illumination the properties of "CORNING-STEUBEN" Architectural Glass do not differ greatly from those of simple plate or sheet glass of the same kind of finish. Thus for similar finishes and similar conditions lighting results should be equal.

There is practically no light loss in "CORNING-STEUBEN" Architectural Glass up to thicknesses of two inches. As compared with "STEUBEN" Crystal "PYREX" Brand clear heat resistant glass has a slight yellowish tinge.

CEMENTING MATERIALS

Quite naturally, metal is used in a great many cases as a means of holding "CORNING-STEUBEN" Architectural Glass to the structure. The many types of metal available to the designer, and its help from a design as well as a utilitarian standpoint, are generally well known to the Architect. In any one publication, it is, of course, only possible to show a few of the methods which may be used for holding the glass in place. If the glass is to be illuminated a designer should, however, always consider carefully the necessity of installing the glass in such a manner as will permit of easy access to the light source, if located behind the glass.

In many installations, especially for exteriors, an opaque jointing or cementing material may be desired. There are a number of such cements available to the builder. When an opaque cementing material has been required, we have had some satisfactory results using a mixture of two to one of litharge and sand. Glycerine is then used as a solvent until the desired consistency is attained.

Furthermore, there are a number of commercial cements which have been used by us as opaque cementing materials with considerable success.

In using any of these cements the joints should first be coated with a solution of silicate of soda and glycerine. We recommend using about two ounces of glycerine to one pail of silicate of soda. After coating the joints as described, we have had favorable experience with the following cements, having a definite chemical setting action:

1. Premixt Cement as manufactured by the U. S. Stoneware Corp., Akron, Ohio.
2. Acid Resisting Porox Cement, as manufactured by the Patterson Foundry & Machine Company, East Liverpool, Ohio.
3. While only two of a large number of opaque cementing materials on the market at the present time have been listed, this does not mean that there are no others which will prove equally satisfactory. Our laboratory would be pleased to check any of these cements for our customers and give definite recommendations concerning their use.

PRECAUTIONS

It is important that care be taken to prevent the cementing material from becoming carelessly spread over either the front or back side of the glass.

We would suggest, either waxing or masking with tape, adjacent sides of the joint.

We would also like to call attention to the fact, that, in using any of the silicate of soda cements, such as those listed above, it is important that only a small quantity be mixed at one time and it be used as fast as possible.

TRANSPARENT CEMENTING MATERIALS

On some of our Architectural Glass installations, such as the large wall over the entrance to Rockefeller Center, it has been advisable, in order to have an obscure joint, to use a transparent cement having an index of refraction corresponding closely to that of our clear "PYREX" Brand Glass. This type of cement has been found to satisfactorily meet these requirements, to be weatherproof and to have a binding quality equal if not superior to any of the opaque cements.

This type of joint demands a special technique and it is recommended that the jointing material be applied at our factory. The pieces may then be assembled in the building through the use of satisfactory solvents furnished with the Glass.

The use of this type of cement should not be attempted without securing the services of a Field Engineer from the Architectural Glass Division of the Corning Glass Works or one of our duly authorized agents for the supervision of the work.

REMARKS ON THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF GLASS

The tensile strength of glass determined in laboratory tests is ordinarily 10,000 pounds per square inch. This figure is based on the assumption that the glass surface is not scratched and that there is no undue stress introduced in mounting the glass. In general engineering calculations, however, a safety factor of 4 or 5 should be allowed which brings the safe working strength to about 2000 pounds per square inch.

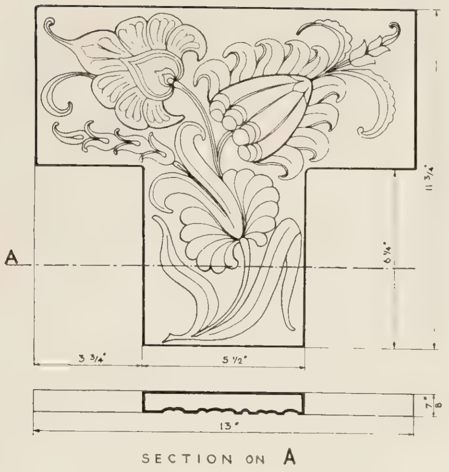
The resistance of glass to crushing pressure is very great. The compressive strength of glass is greater than that of ordinary structural materials such as granite, concrete or vitrified brick. Even cast iron yields under three-fourths the pressure required to crush glass. The high value (170,000 pounds per square inch) quoted by some authorities for compressive strength of glass was obtained under conditions approaching the ideal which in actual service could not exist. However, if such strengths are not developed in service it is probably because of either very high local stresses causing local compression failures or more likely to the introduction of tensile stresses brought about by unequal distribution of the load.

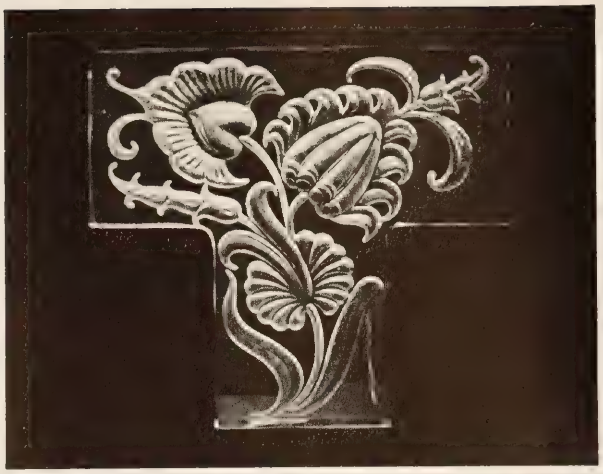
The property by which the glass, strained by an applied force, regains its original dimensions is called elasticity and is measured by the ratio of the stress to the strain. At its highest, this property in glass is higher than that in aluminum and, strange to say, approaches that of cast iron. At its lowest, it is lower than most of the metals.

The extreme low coefficient of linear expansion inherent in the "PYREX" Brand glasses, gives them a wide range of uses. It is below .0000050 for each degree of temperature change between 19 degrees and 350 degrees centigrade. This brings it far below most of the metals and materials of construction.

The refractive index ranges between 1.46 and 1.96 for different glasses. Water is somewhat below the lower figure. Diamond is far above the higher figure, hence, its superior brilliance and sparkle. In dispersive power, however, some glasses excel the diamond, the figures for glass range between 29 and 70 while the value for diamond is 56.

ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES WE ILLUSTRATE AND LIST A SELECTION OF STOCK AND PROPRIETARY DESIGNS



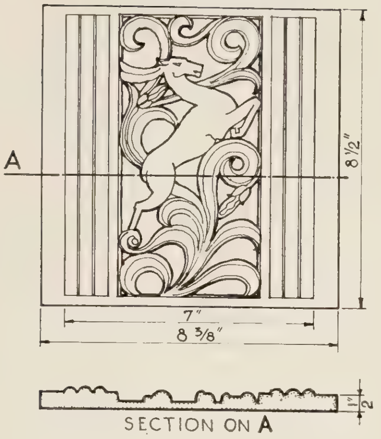


STYLE 2000 • DECORATIVE FIXTURE

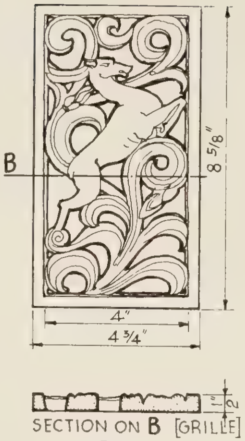
PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS	Crystal.	
SPECIAL GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
STOCK FINISH	Polished all over, design matted	
TOLERANCES	Length	— 1/32"
	Width	± 1/32"
	Thickness	± 1/32
WARPAGE	Maximum	— 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	6.5 pounds per fixture.	

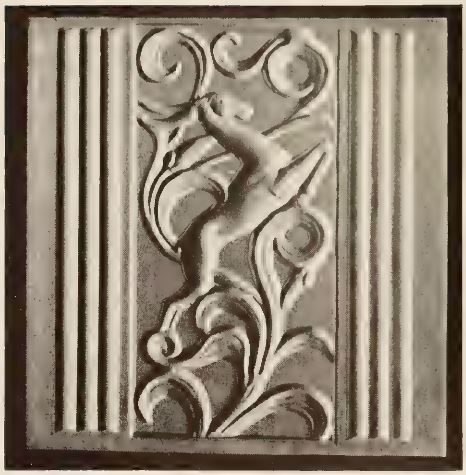
2004-2010



2004

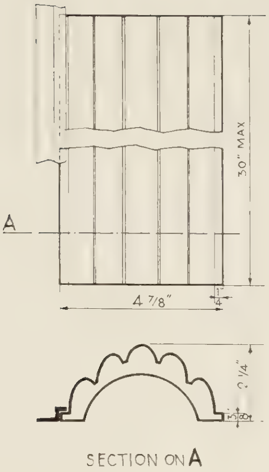


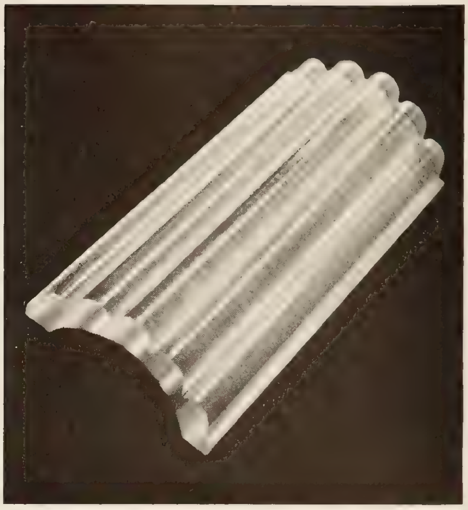
2010



STYLES 2004 • (PANEL OR GRILLE) AND 2010 • (GRILLE)

STOCK GLASS	BOTH STYLES	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
SPECIAL GLASS	" "	Crystal glass.
STOCK FINISH	" "	Satin all over.
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	2004	Sides matted, design clear.
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	2010	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.
TOLERANCES	BOTH STYLES	Length ± 1/32"
		Width ± 1/32"
		Thickness ± 1/32"
WARPAGE	2004	Maximum – 1/16"
	2010	Maximum – 1/32"
OPEN AREA IN GRILLE	2004	8.14 sq. inches
	2010	8.14 sq. inches
AVERAGE WEIGHT	2004 PANEL	3¾ pounds each
	2004 GRILLE	2¾ pounds each
	2010 "	1 pound each

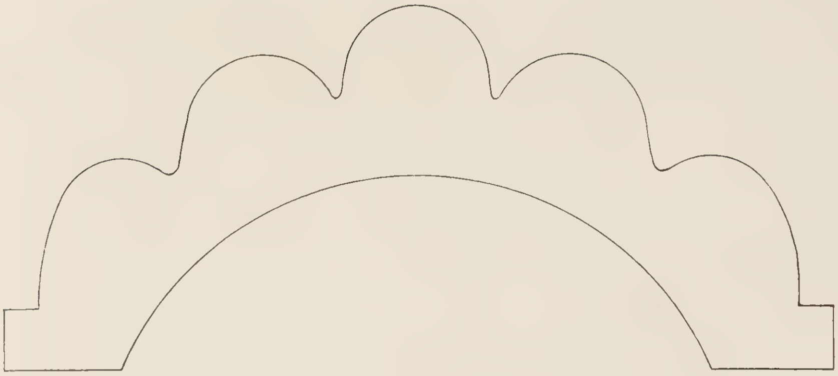




STYLE 2005 • LIGHTING PANEL—BELT COURSE

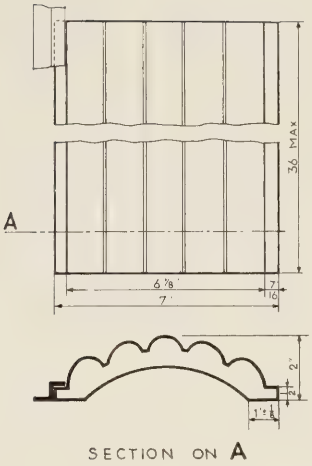
STOCK GLASS	**Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.**
SPECIAL GLASS	**Crystal glass in piece lengths up to 18 inches.**
STOCK FINISH	**Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.**
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	**Matted face, back clear.**
TOLERANCES	**Length** ± 1/32″ **Width** ± 1/32″ **Thickness** ± 1/32″
WARPAGE	**Maximum** − 1/16″
AVERAGE WEIGHT	**4 pounds per linear foot.**

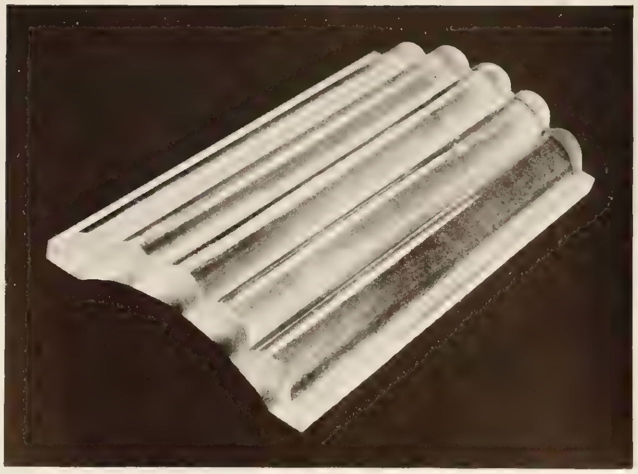
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE



F.S. PROFILE, STYLE 2005
EXTERIOR PROFILE TRUE TO MOLD
INTERIOR PROFILE APPROXIMATE
VARIATION IS ± ONE EIGHTH INCH

2005A

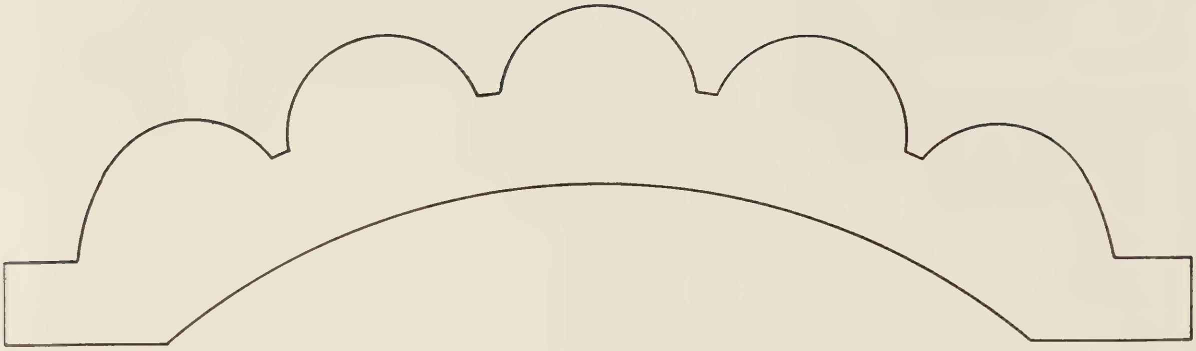




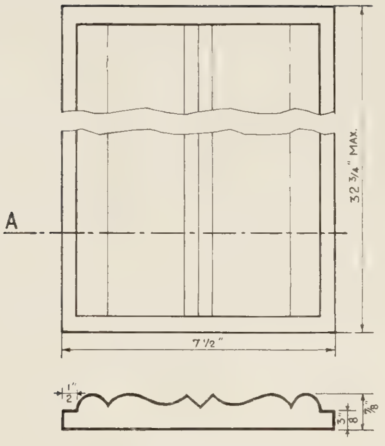
STYLE 2005A • LIGHTING PANEL

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
SPECIAL GLASS	Crystal in piece lengths up to 18".	
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.	
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Front matted, back clear.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/32"
	Width	± 1/32"
	Thickness	± 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum	− 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	5.3 pounds per linear foot.	

FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE



F. S. PROFILE, STYLE 2005A
EXTERIOR PROFILE TRUE TO MOLD
INTERIOR PROFILE APPROXIMATE
VARIATION IS ± ONE EIGHTH INCH



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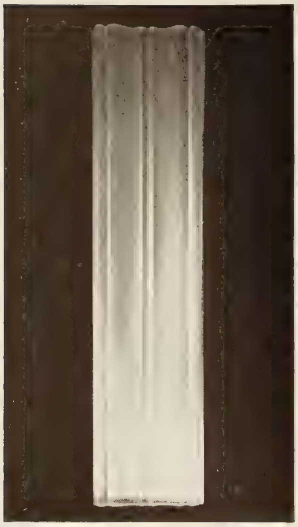
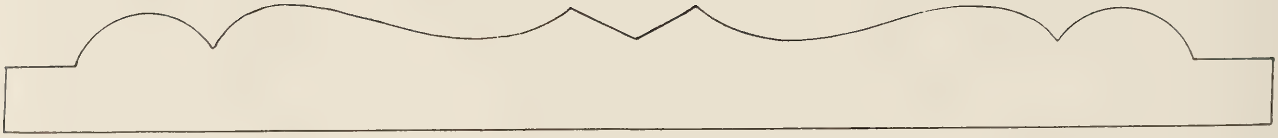


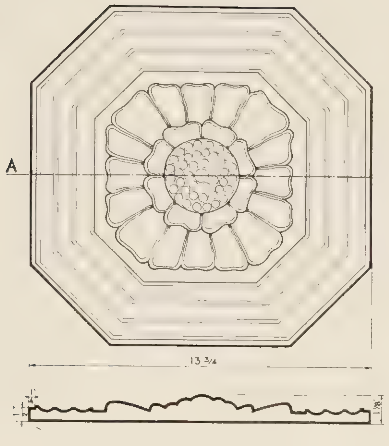
STYLE 2006 • PANEL

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
SPECIAL GLASS	Crystal in piece lengths up to 12 inches.	
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.	
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Matted all over.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/32"
	Width	± 1/32"
	Thickness	± 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum	– 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	3.7 pounds per linear foot.	

FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE



F. S. PROFILE OF STYLE 2006



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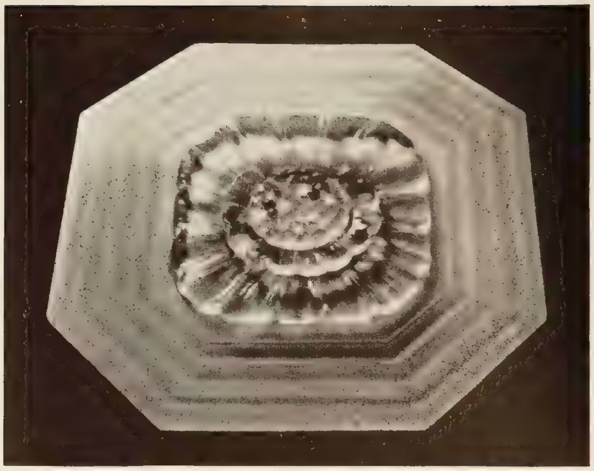
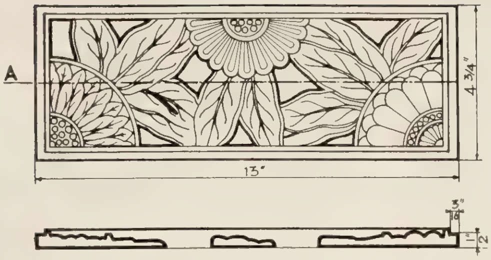


STYLE 2009 • DECORATIVE WALL OR LIGHT FIXTURE

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
SPECIAL GLASS	Crystal.	
STOCK FINISH	Matted face, back, and edges, highlights clear.	
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	1—Matted all over. 2—Matted center, clear border.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/32″
	Width	± 1/32″
	Thickness	± 1/16″
WARPAGE	Maximum	— 1/8″
AVERAGE WEIGHT	7.5 pounds per panel.	

NOTE—IT IS SUGGESTED THAT YOU REQUEST FULL SIZE DRAWING BEFORE USING THIS PIECE

2011-2022



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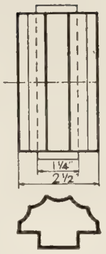
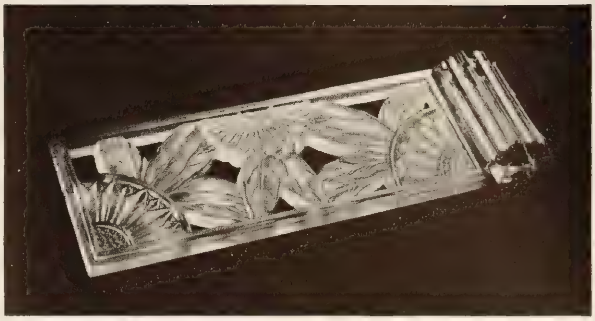


No. 2022



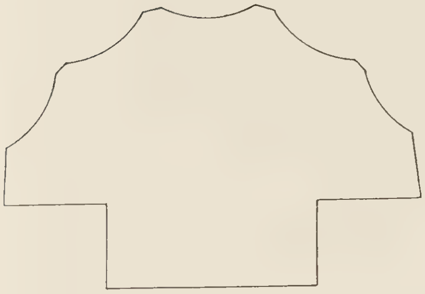
STYLES 2011 & 2022 • GRILLE AND SPACER

ROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

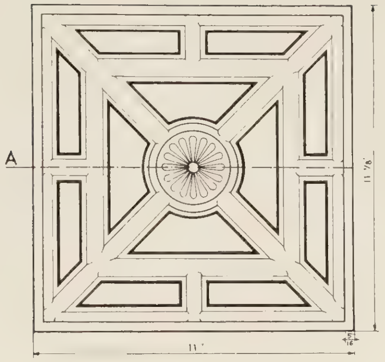
STOCK GLASS	GRILLE and SPACER	Crystal.
SPECIAL GLASS	" " "	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
STOCK FINISH	GRILLE	Matted all over.
	SPACER	Polished all over.
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	GRILLE	1—Combination clear and matted finish. 2—Clear face, matted back and ends, ground sides.
	SPACER	Matted all over.

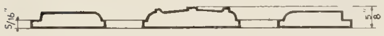
		GRILLE	SPACER
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/32"	± 1/64"
	Width	± 1/32"	± 1/64"
	Thickness	± 1/16"	± 1/64"
WARPAGE	Maximum	− 1/16"	0
AVERAGE WEIGHT OF PIECES	In pounds	3	1.5
OPEN AREA OF GRILLE	5 square inches.		

FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE



F. S. PROFILE, STYLE 2022





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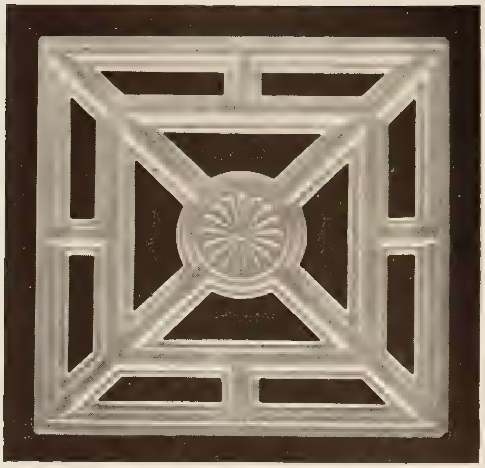
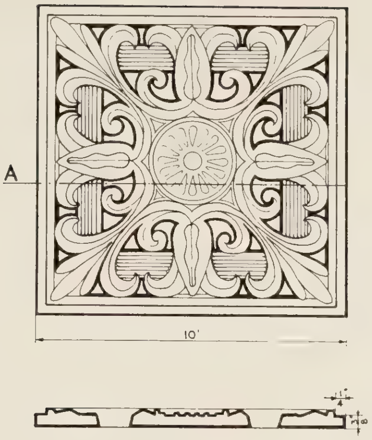


STYLE 2014 • LIGHTING AND VENTILATING GRILLE

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
STOCK FINISH	Matted all over.	
SPECIAL FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/32"
	Width	± 1/32"
	Thickness	± 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum	− 1/16"
OPEN AREA IN GRILLE	30 square inches	
AVERAGE WEIGHT	4 pounds per grille.	



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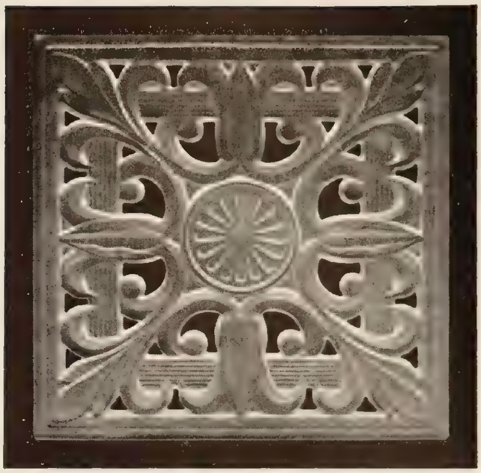
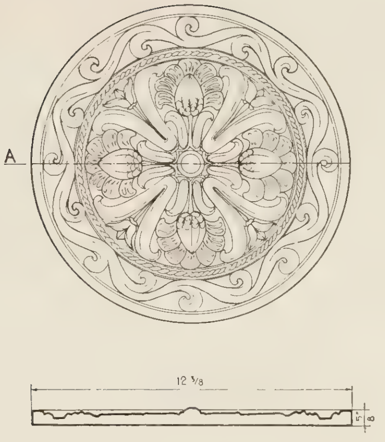


STYLE 2015 • LIGHTING AND VENTILATING GRILLE

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
STOCK FINISH	Matted all over.	
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/32"
	Width	± 1/32"
	Thickness	± 1/32"
WARPAGE	Maximum	− 1/16"
OPEN AREA IN GRILLE	5.5 square inches.	
AVERAGE WEIGHT	4¼ pounds per grille.	



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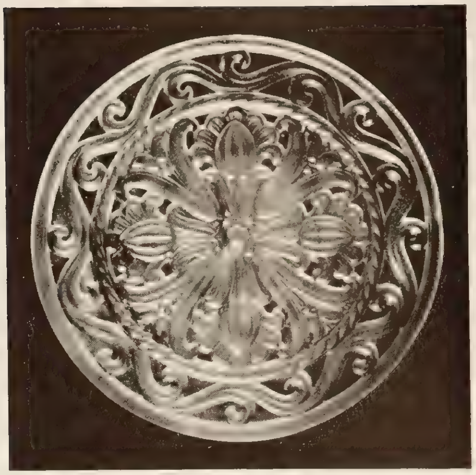
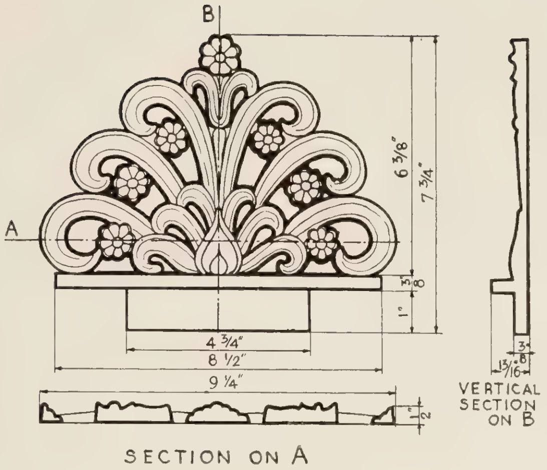
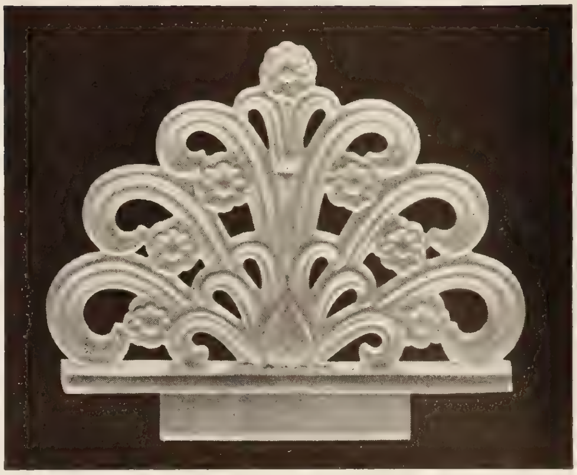


STYLE 2018 • DECORATIVE PANEL

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
SPECIAL GLASS	Crystal.	
STOCK FINISH	Matted all over.	
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/32"
	Width	± 1/32"
	Thickness	± 1/32"
WARPAGE	Maximum	− 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	5.25 pounds per panel.	



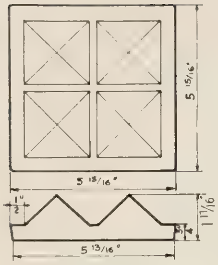


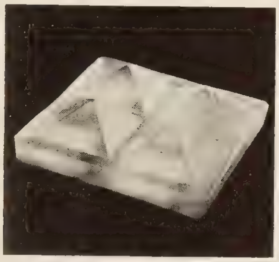
STYLE 2019 • DECORATIVE FINIAL

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS	Crystal.	
SPECIAL GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
STOCK FINISH	Matted all over.	
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Clear face, matted back.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/32″
	Width	± 1/32″
	Thickness	± 1/32″
WARPAGE	Maximum	− 1/16″
AVERAGE WEIGHT	1.5 pounds.	

2023





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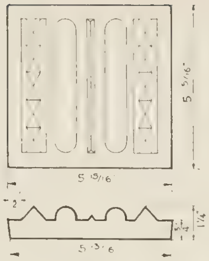

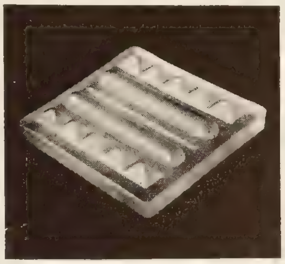

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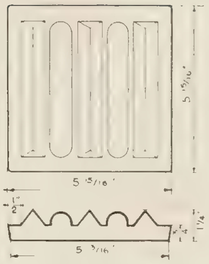
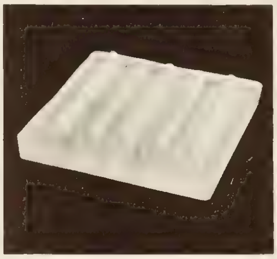
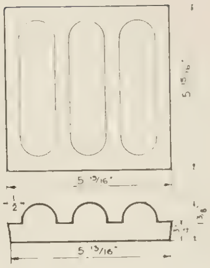
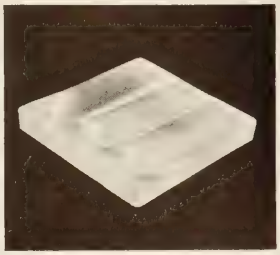




2030



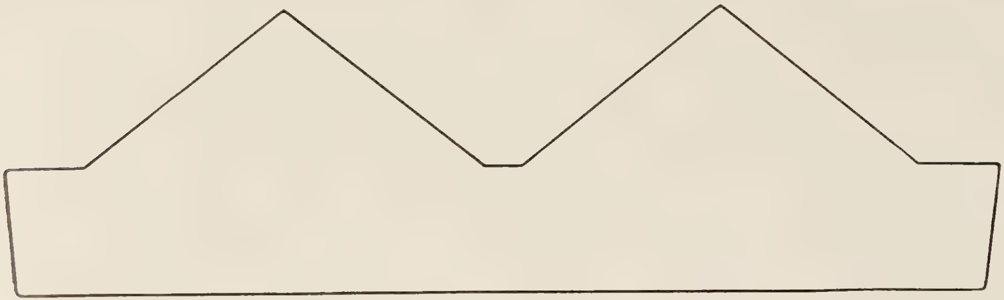


STYLES 2023 • 2024 • 2028 • 2030 • DECORATIVE TILE INSERTS

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
STOCK FINISH	Matted all over.
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	1—Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground. 2—Clear glass.
TOLERANCES	Length ± 1/32" Width ± 1/32" Thickness ± 1/32"
WARPAGE	Maximum − 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	3.25 pounds per tile.

FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

2023 · 2024 · 2028 · 2030



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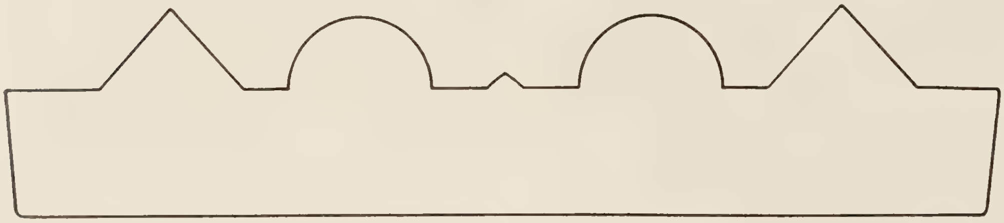

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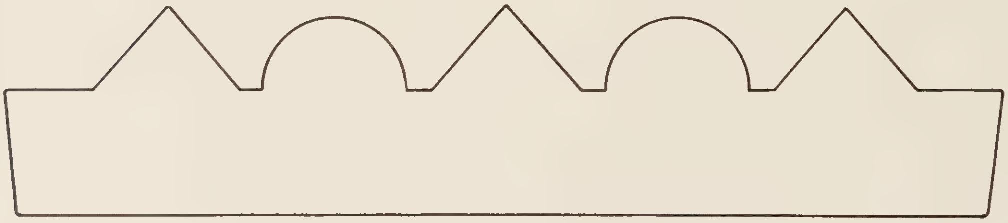

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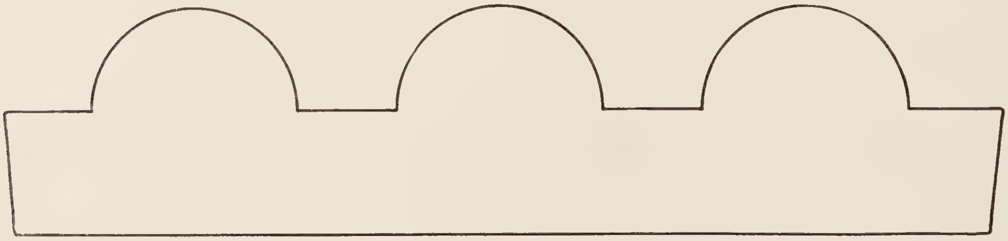

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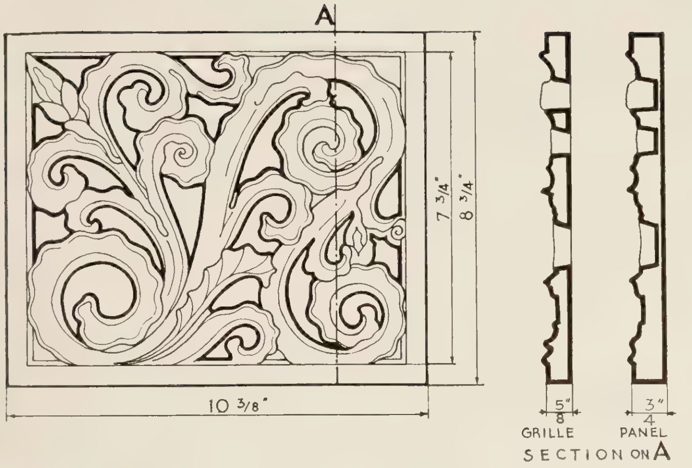
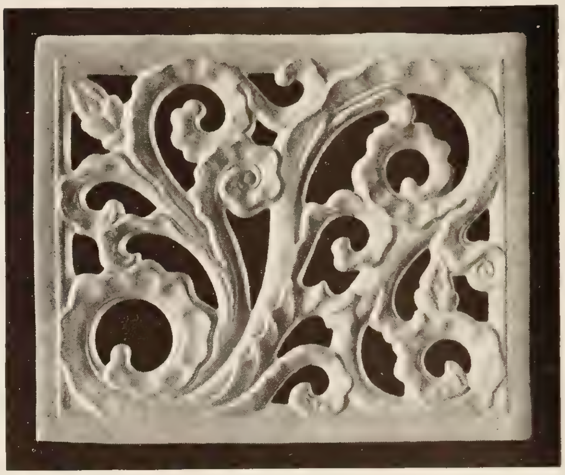
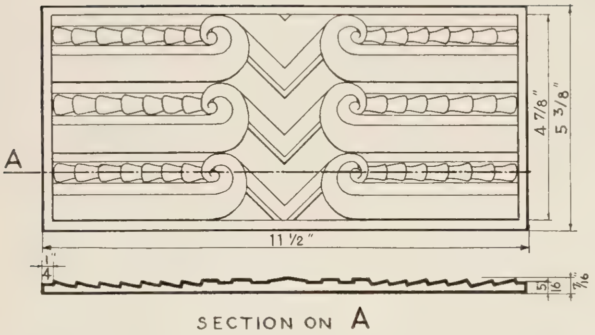


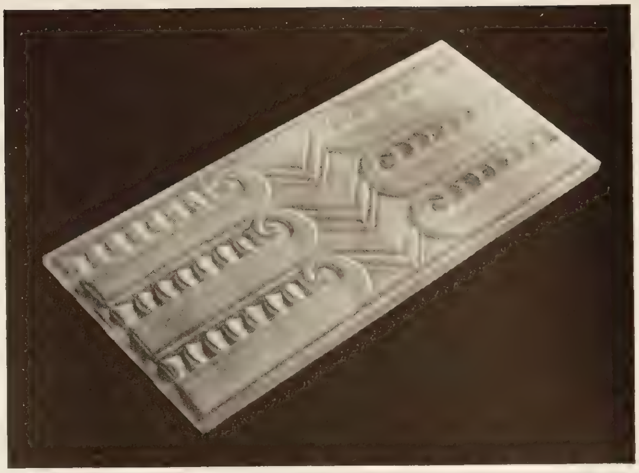


STYLE 2032 • PANEL OR VENTILATING GRILLE

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
STOCK FINISH	Matted all over.	
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/32"
	Width	± 1/32"
	Thickness	± 1/32"
WARPAGE	Maximum	− 1/16"
OPEN AREA AS GRILLE	15.8 square inches.	
AVERAGE WEIGHT	6.75 pounds per panel. 3.75 pounds per grille.	

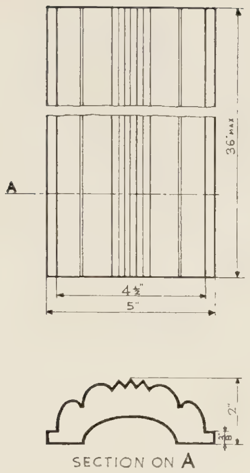


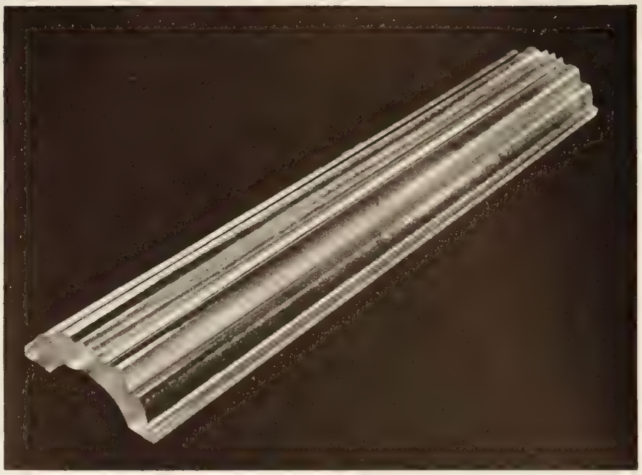


STYLE 2034 • DECORATIVE PANEL

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
STOCK FINISH	Matted all over.	
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	1—Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground. 2—Clear all over, sides and ends ground.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/32"
	Width	± 1/32"
	Thickness	± 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum	− 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	2 pounds per panel.	

2037

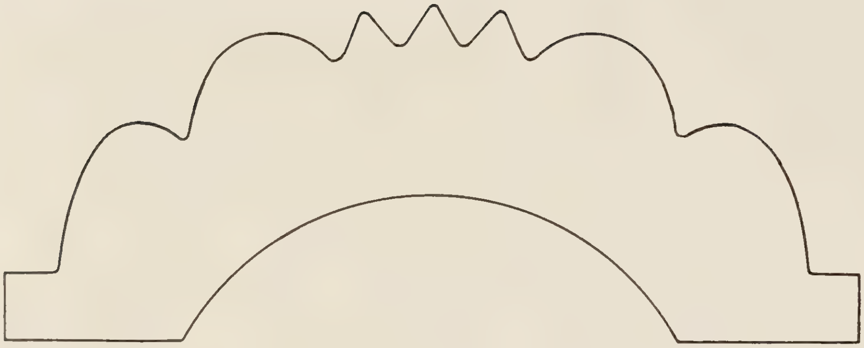




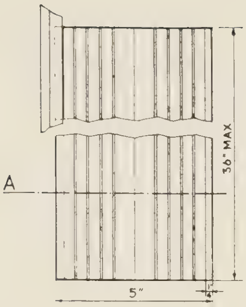
STYLE 2037 • PANEL INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR LIGHTING

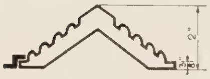
STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
SPECIAL GLASS	Crystal in lengths up to 18 inches.
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Matted face, clear back.
TOLERANCES	Length ± 1/32" Width ± 1/32" Thickness ± 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum − 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	4.5 pounds per linear foot.

FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE



F. S. PROFILE, STYLE 2037
EXTERIOR PROFILE TRUE TO MOLD
INTERIOR PROFILE APPROXIMATE
VARIATION IS ± ONE EIGHTH INCH





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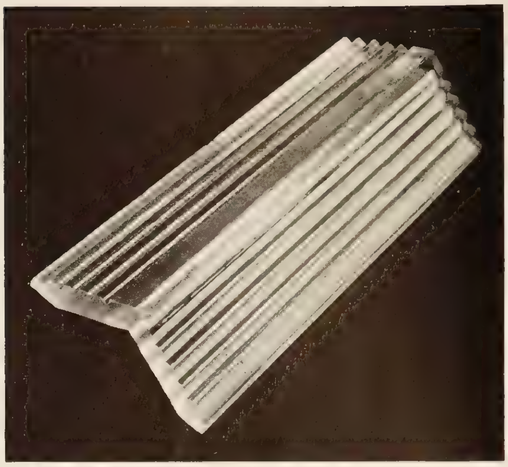
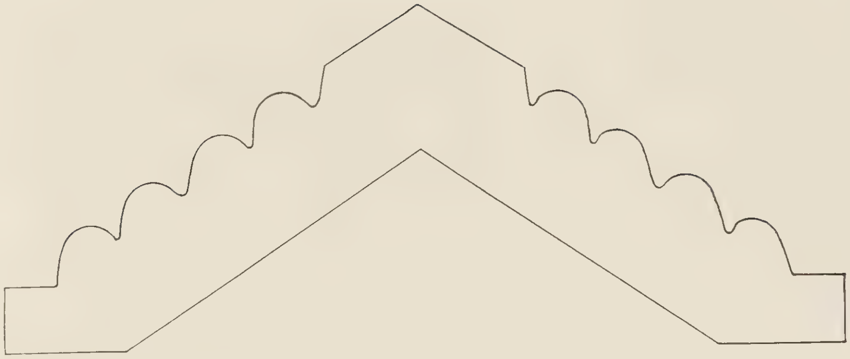


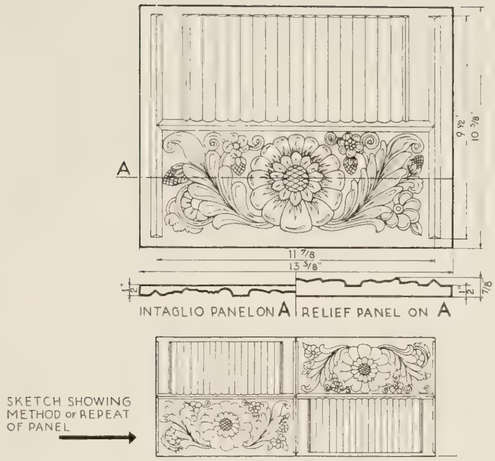
STYLE 2038 • PANEL

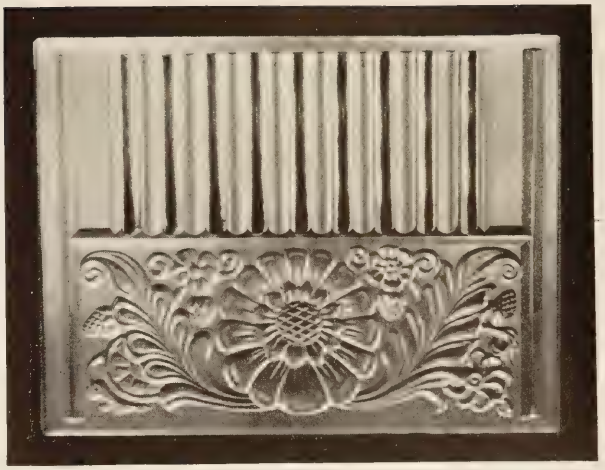
STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
SPECIAL GLASS	Crystal in piece lengths up to 18 inches.
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Matted face, back clear.
TOLERANCES	Length ± 1/32" Width ± 1/32" Thickness ± 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum − 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	3.8 pounds per linear foot.

FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE



F.S. PROFILE, STYLE 2038
EXTERIOR PROFILE TRUE TO MOLD
INTERIOR PROFILE APPROXIMATE
VARIATION IS ± ONE EIGHTH INCH

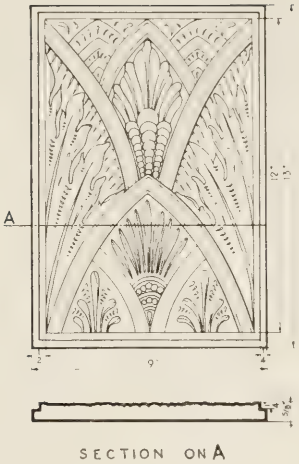


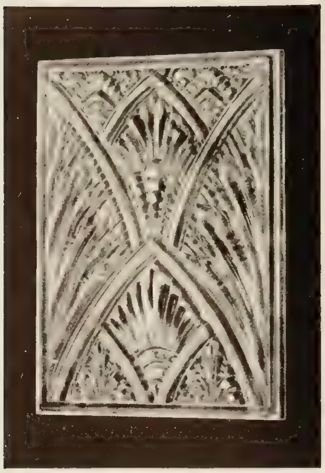


STYLE 2040 • FRIEZE PANEL OR PILASTER CAP

STOCK GLASS	IN RELIEF	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass in relief or intaglio.
	IN INTAGLIO	Crystal glass in relief or intaglio.
STOCK FINISH	IN RELIEF	Matted face, clear back, highlights clear, back and ends polished, sides ground.
	IN INTAGLIO	Design matted, highlights clear, ends polished, sides ground.
TOLERANCES		Length ± 1/32"
		Width ± 1/32"
		Thickness − 1/32"
WARPAGE		Maximum − 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	IN INTAGLIO	9 pounds per panel.
	IN RELIEF	7 pounds per panel.

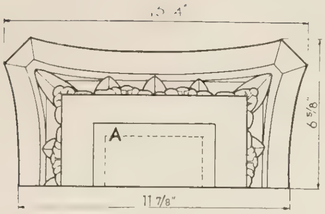
2040





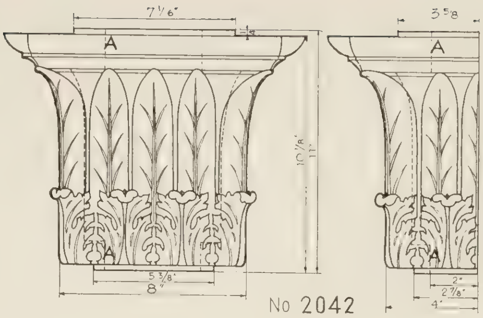
STYLE 2041 • DECORATIVE PANEL

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
SPECIAL GLASS	Crystal.
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Matted all over.
TOLERANCES	Length ± 1/16" Width ± 1/16" Thickness ± 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum − 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	5.75 pounds per panel.

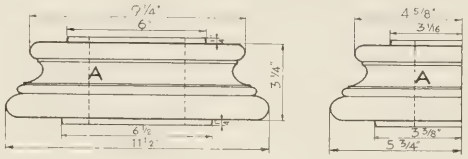


REFLECTED PLAN OF No 2042

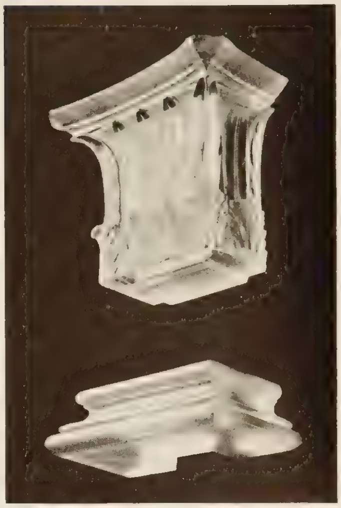
SHAPES Nos. 2042 AND 2043 ARE REGULARLY SUPPLIED WITH CLOSED ENDS AS SHOWN BUT ON SPECIAL ORDER CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH ENDS OPEN AS SUGGESTED IN DOTTED LINES ON A.



No 2042



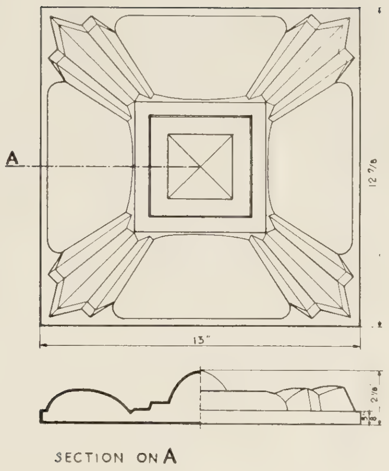
No. 2043

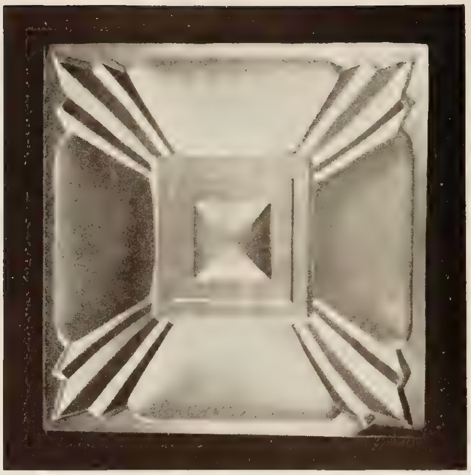


STYLES 2042 & 2043 • PILASTER CAP AND BASE

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS		Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
STOCK FINISH	CAP	Matted face, back, and edges, highlights clear.
STOCK FINISH	BASE	Matted all over.
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	CAP	Matted all over.
TOLERANCES		Length ± 1/16" Width ± 1/16" Thickness ± 1/16"
WARPAGE	CAP	Maximum ± 1/8"
	BASE	" ± 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	CAP	31 pounds each.
	BASE	10 pounds each.



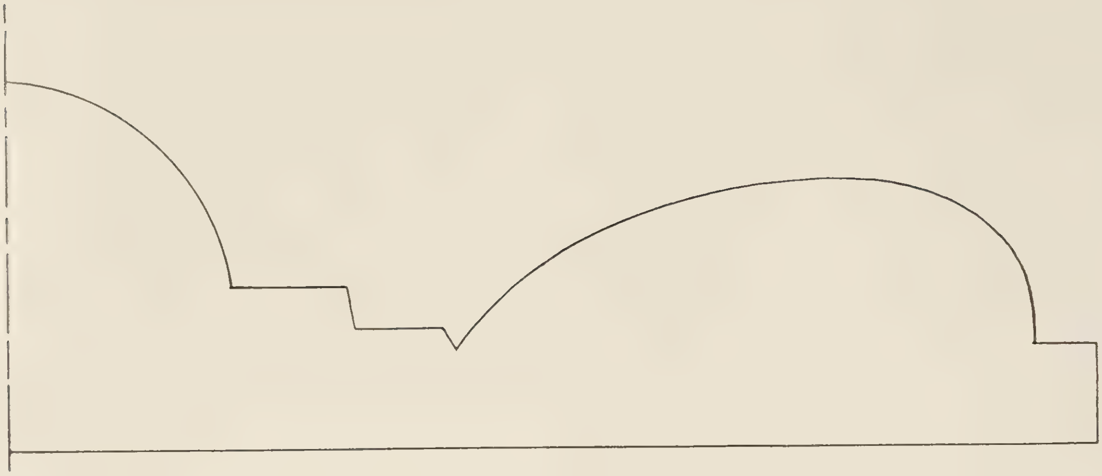


STYLE 2049 • DECORATIVE PANEL

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
STOCK FINISH	Matted all over.	
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Combination satin and clear finish.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/16″
	Width	± 1/16″
	Thickness	± 1/16″
WARPAGE	Maximum	± 1/8″
AVERAGE WEIGHT	15 pounds per panel.	

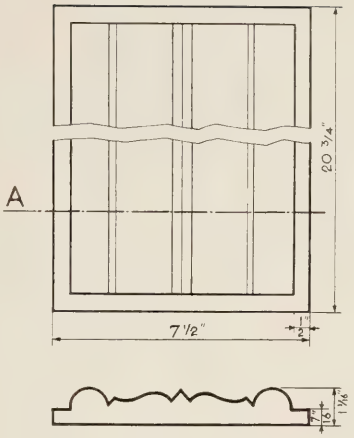
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

2049

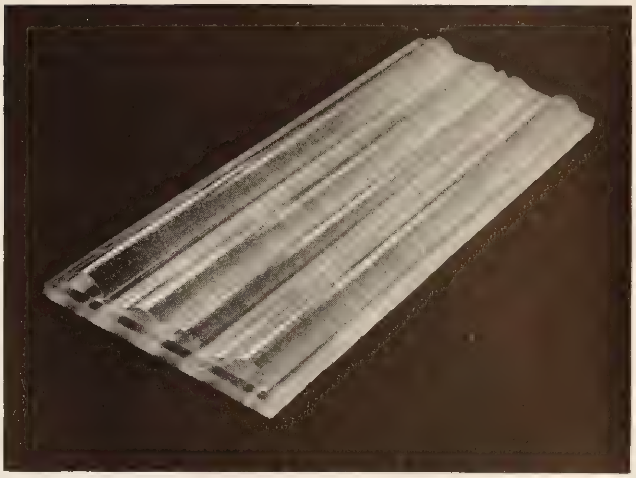


F.S. 1/2 PROFILE, STYLE 2049

2051



SECTION ON A

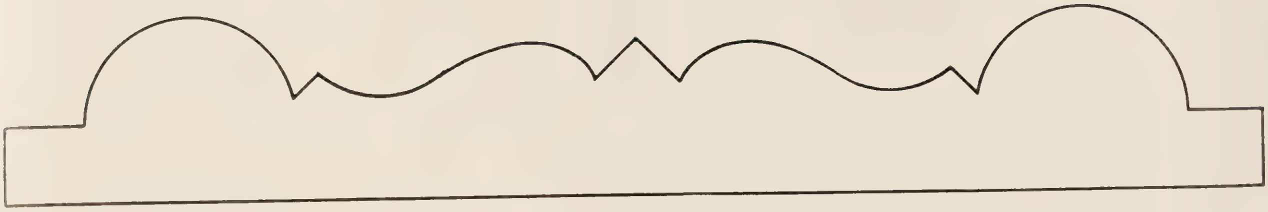


STYLE 2051 • LIGHTING PANEL, BELT COURSE OR PILASTER CAP

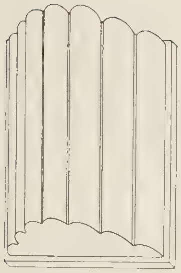
PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS	**Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.**
SPECIAL GLASS	**Crystal glass. Piece length up to 12 inches.**
STOCK FINISH	**Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.**
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	**1—Matted all over.** **2—Combination matted and clear finish.**
TOLERANCES	**Length** ± 1/32" **Width** ± 1/16" **Thickness** ± 1/16"
WARPAGE	**Maximum** − 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	**9 pounds.**

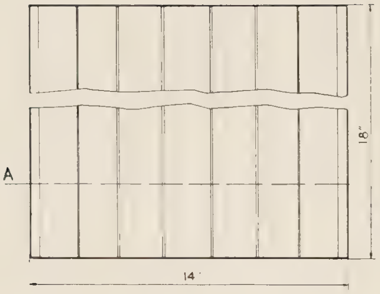
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

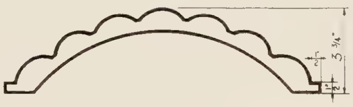


F. S. PROFILE, STYLE 2051

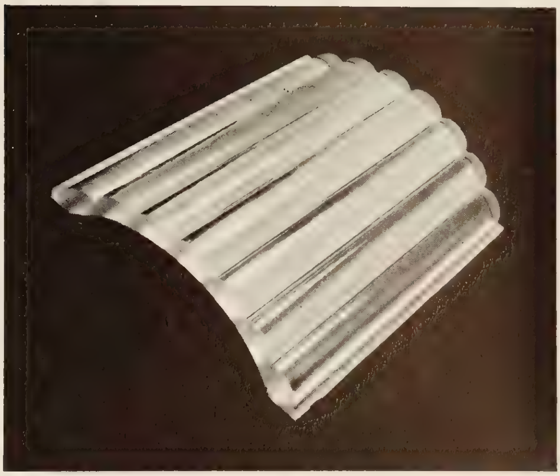


THIS PIECE IS ALSO AVAILABLE
WITH ONE END CLOSED AS SHOWN
IN ABOVE ISOMETRIC DRAWING





SECTION ON A



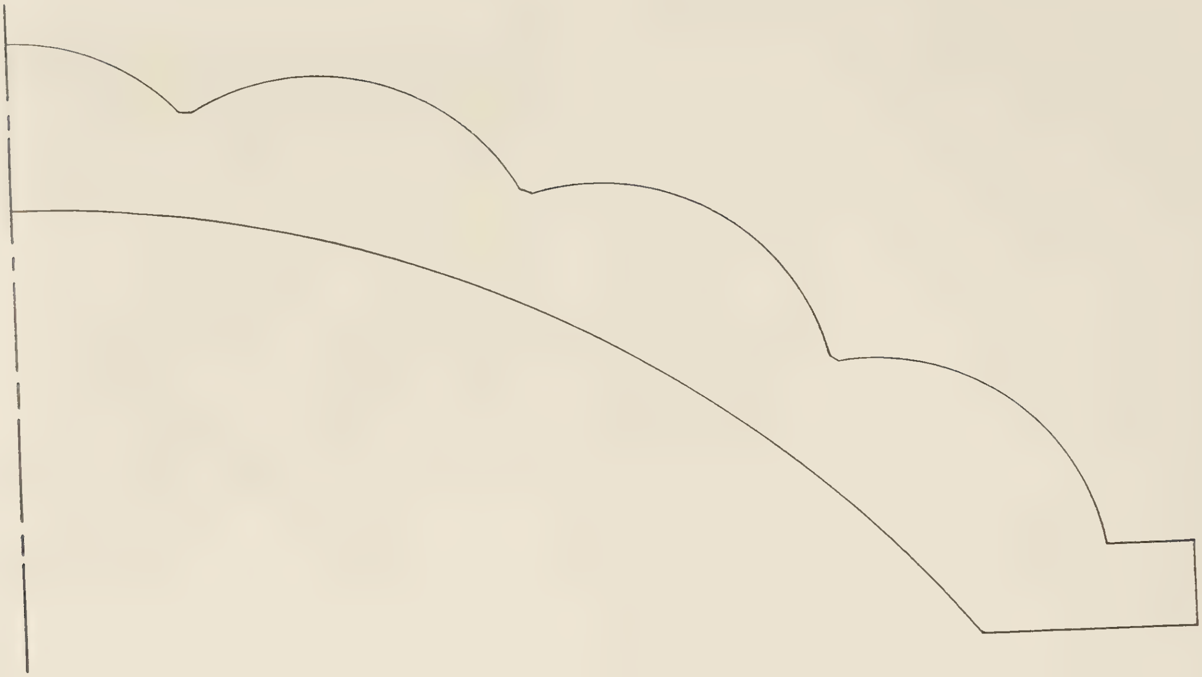
STYLE 2052 • PANEL OR BELT COURSE

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

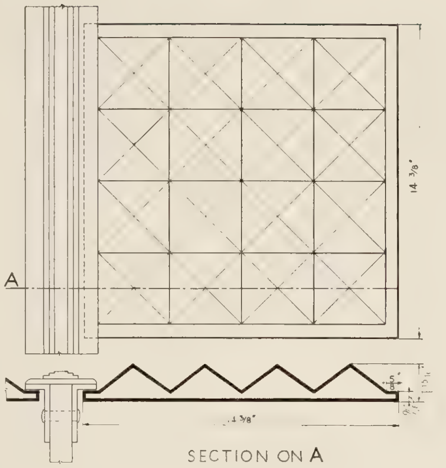
STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Matted all over.
TOLERANCES	Length ± 1/16" Width ± 1/16" Thickness ± 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum − 3/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	18.5 pounds per linear foot.

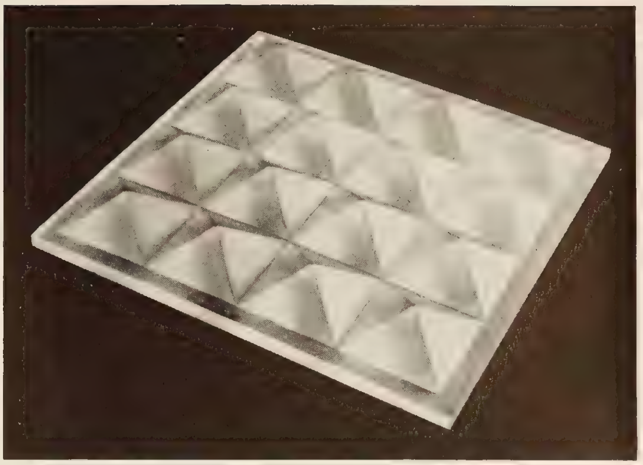
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

2052



F. S. 1 2 PROFILE, STYLE 2052
EXTERIOR PROFILE TRUE TO MOLD
INTERIOR PROFILE APPROXIMATE
VARIATION IS ± ONE EIGHTH INCH



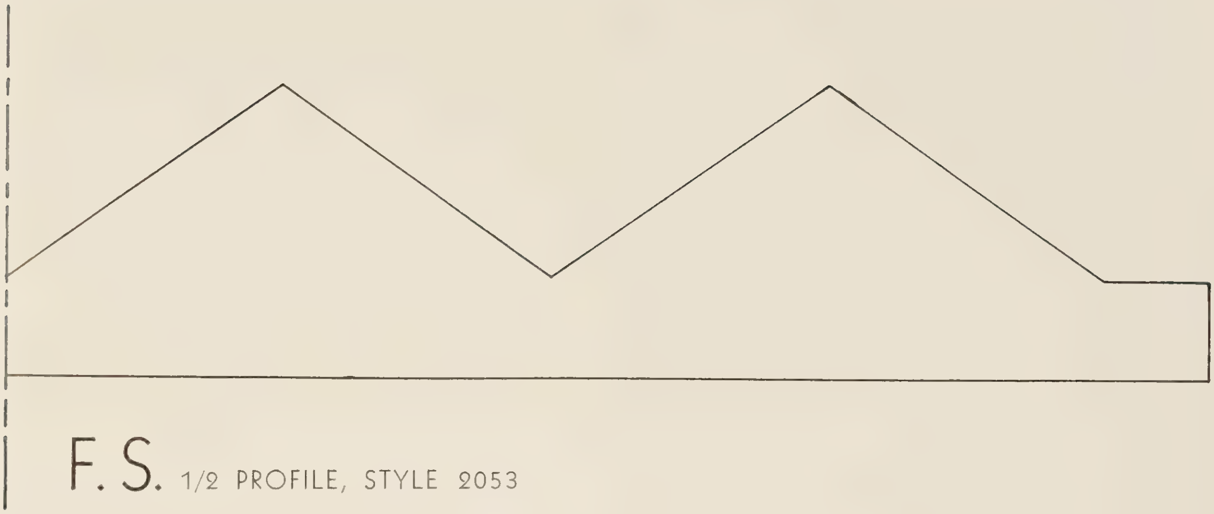


STYLE 2053 • LIGHTING PANEL FOR CEILING

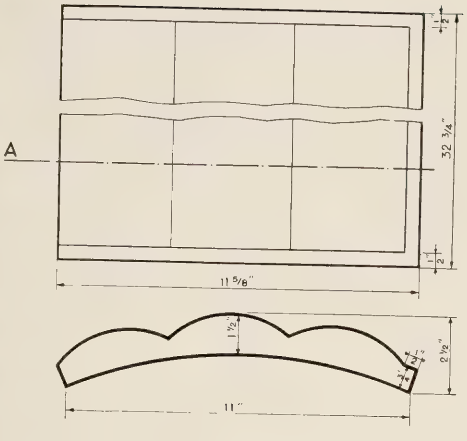
PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.	
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	1—Matted all over. 2—Contrasting matted and clear finish.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/16"
	Width	± 1/16"
	Thickness	– 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum	– 1/8"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	18.5 pounds per panel.	

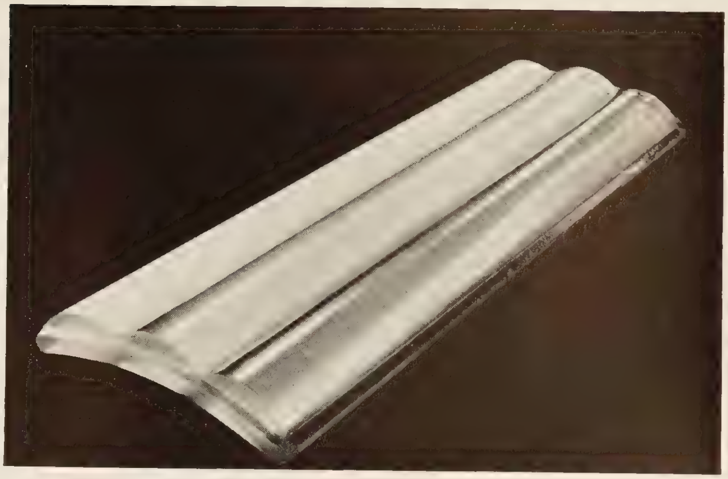
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE



F. S. 1/2 PROFILE, STYLE 2053



SECTION ON A



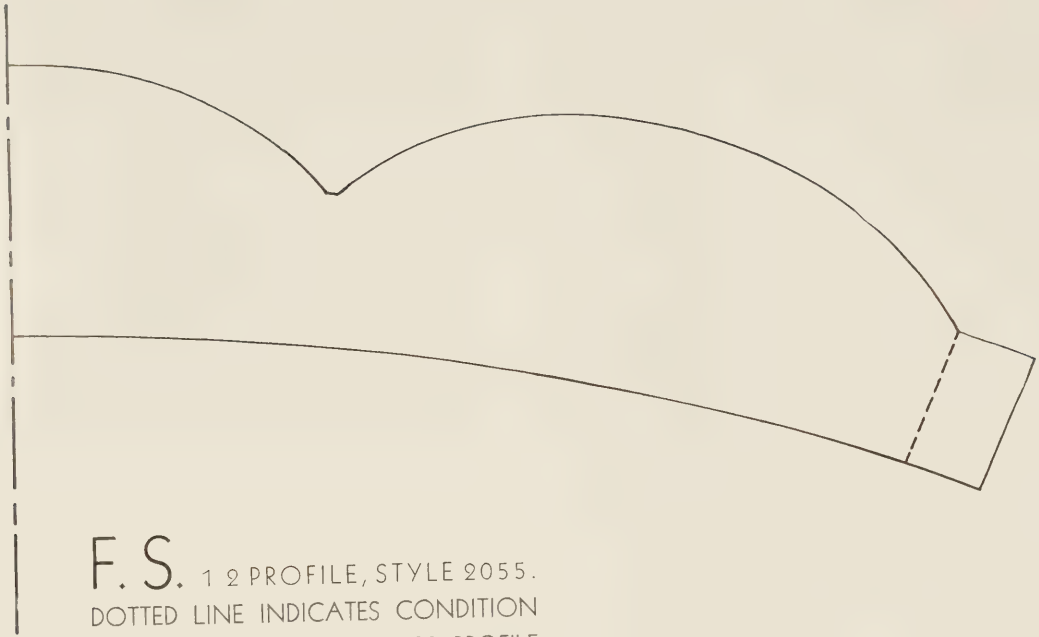
STYLE 2055 • LIGHTING PANEL—BELT COURSE

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

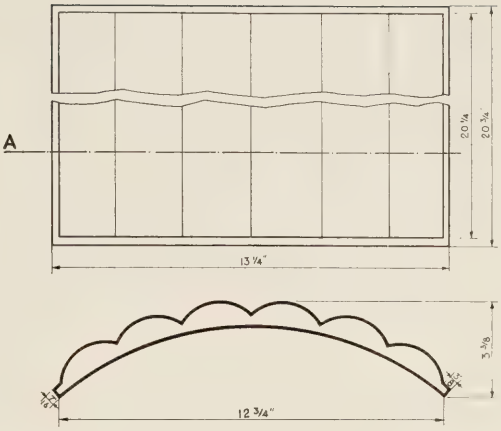
STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Matted all over.
TOLERANCES	Length ± 1/16" Width ± 1/16" Thickness ± 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum – 1/8"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	36 pounds per panel.

FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

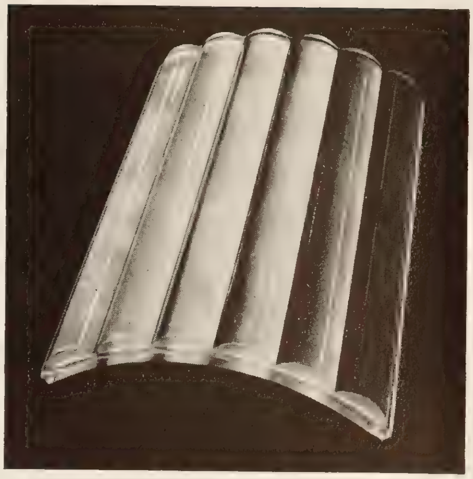
2055



F. S. 1 2 PROFILE, STYLE 2055. DOTTED LINE INDICATES CONDITION OF OPPOSITE HALF. EXTERIOR PROFILE TRUE TO MOLD. INTERIOR PROFILE VARIATION IS ± ONE EIGHTH INCH



SECTION ON A



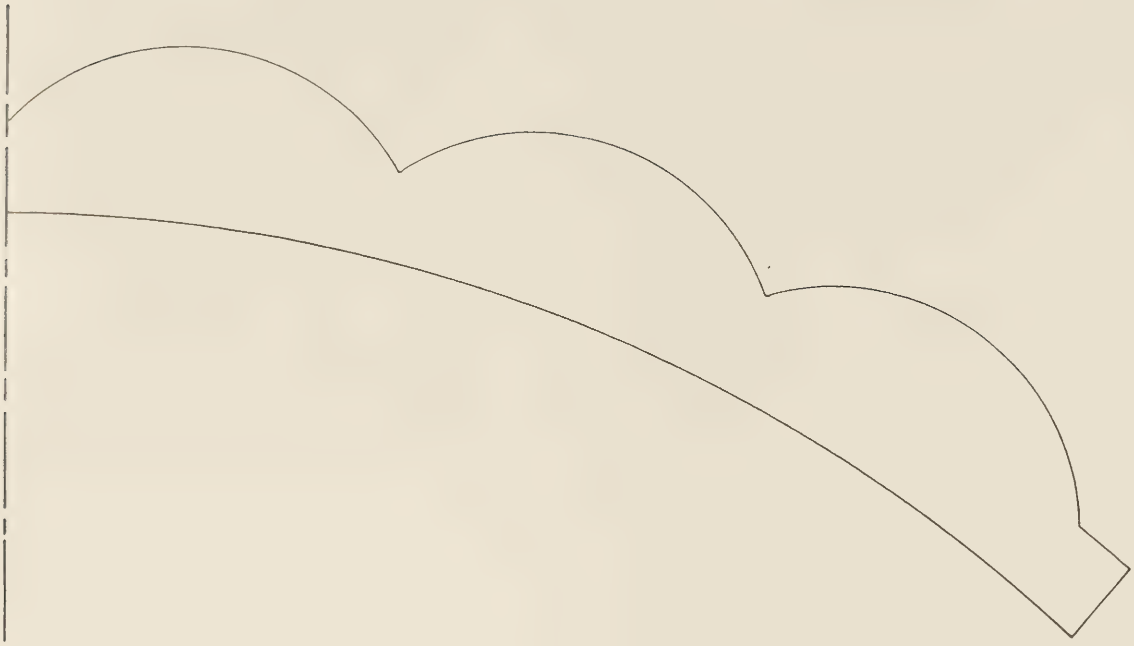
STYLE 2056 • LIGHTING PANEL OR BELT COURSE

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

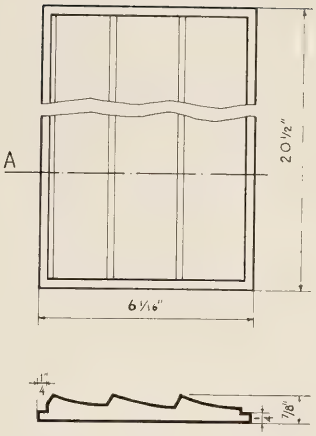
STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.	
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Matted all over.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/16"
	Width	± 1/16"
	Thickness	− 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum	− 1/8"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	21 pounds per panel.	

FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

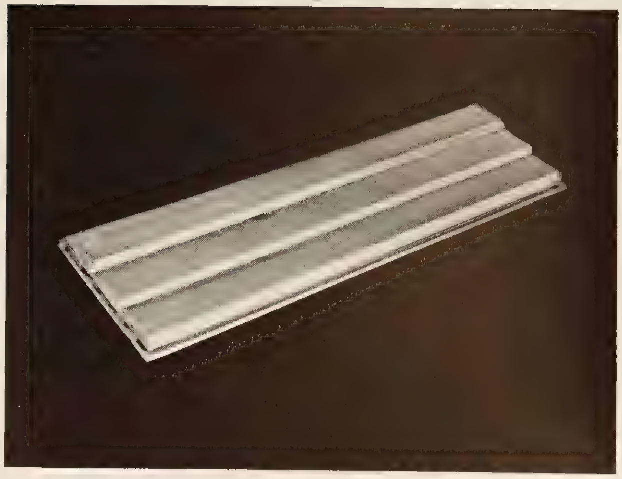
2056



F. S. 1/2 PROFILE, STYLE 2056
EXTERIOR PROFILE TRUE TO MOLD
INTERIOR PROFILE APPROXIMATE
VARIATION IS ± ONE EIGHTH INCH



SECTION ON A



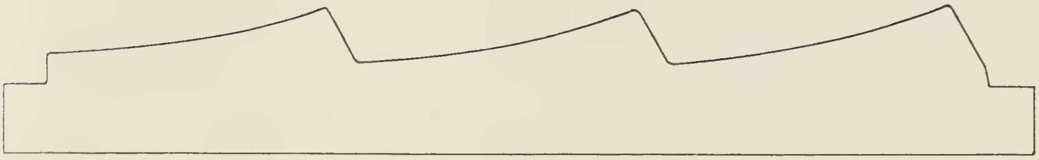
STYLE 2057 • PANEL OR BELT COURSE

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

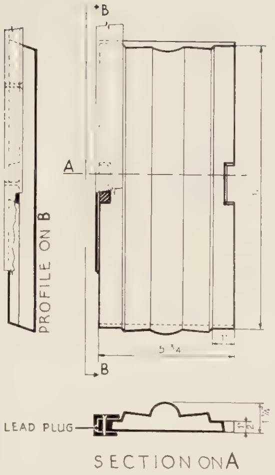
STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
SPECIAL GLASS	Crystal.	
STOCK FINISH	Matted face and back, contrasting matted and clear ribs on face.	
SPECIAL FINISH (Other finishes possible)	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/16"
	Width	− 1/16"
	Thickness	− 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum	± 1/8"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	6.5 pounds per panel.	

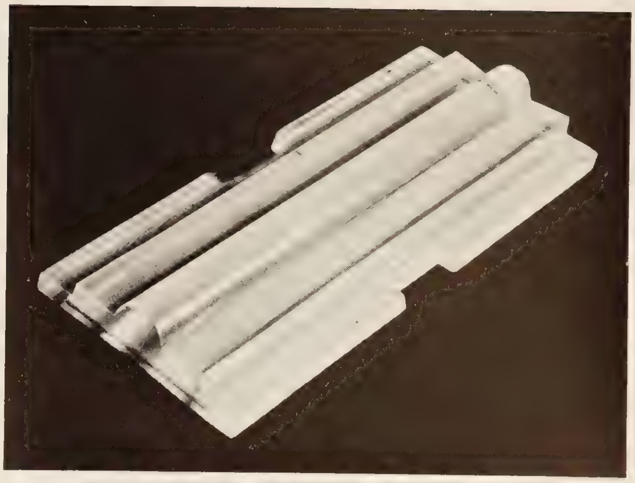
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

2057



F. S. PROFILE, STYLE 2057



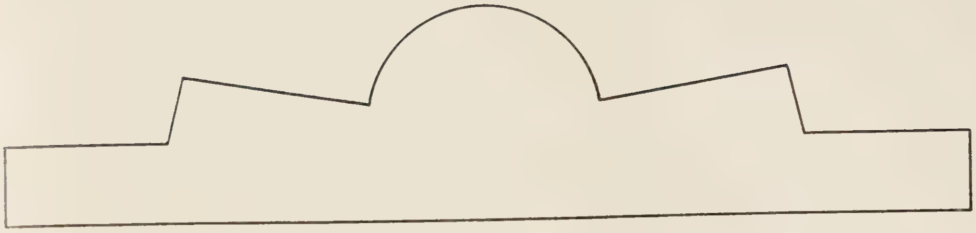


STYLE 2062 • EXTERIOR ILLUMINATION PANEL

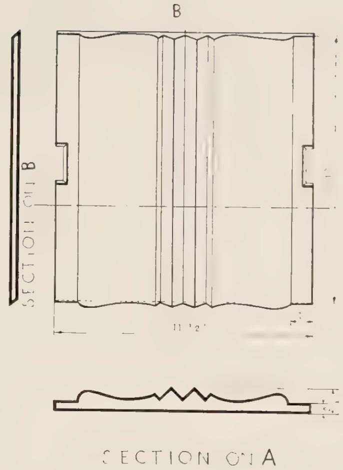
PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

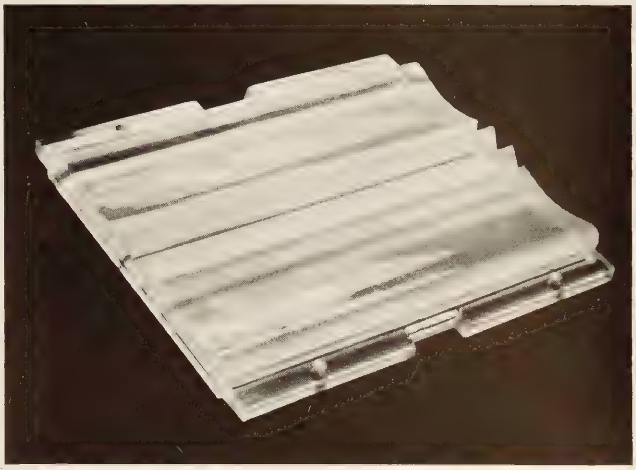
STOCK GLASS	**Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.**
STOCK FINISH	**Clear face and ends, matted back.**
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	**1—Matted all over.** **2—Combination matted and clear finish.**
TOLERANCES	**Length** ± 1/64″ **Width** ± 1/64″ **Thickness** ± 1/64″
WARPAGE	**Maximum** ± 1/16″
AVERAGE WEIGHT	**4 pounds per panel.**

FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE



F.S. PROFILE, STYLE 2062





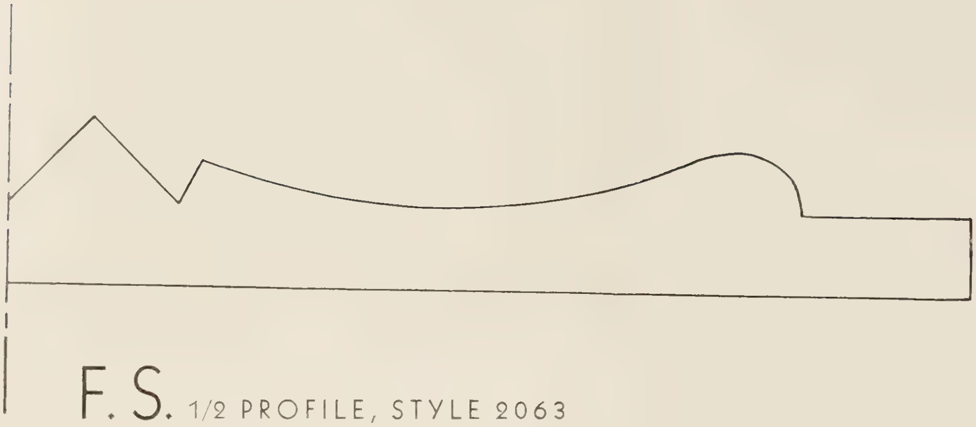
STYLE 2063 • EXTERIOR ILLUMINATION PANEL

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS	**Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.**	
STOCK FINISH	**Clear face and ends, matted back.**	
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	**1—Matted all over.** **2—Combination matted and clear finish.**	
TOLERANCES	**Length**	± 1/64″
	Width	± 1/64″
	Thickness	± 1/64″
WARPAGE	**Maximum**	± 1/16″
AVERAGE WEIGHT	**6.5 pounds per panel.**	

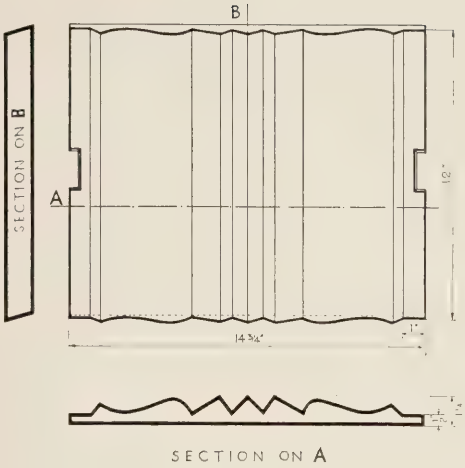
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

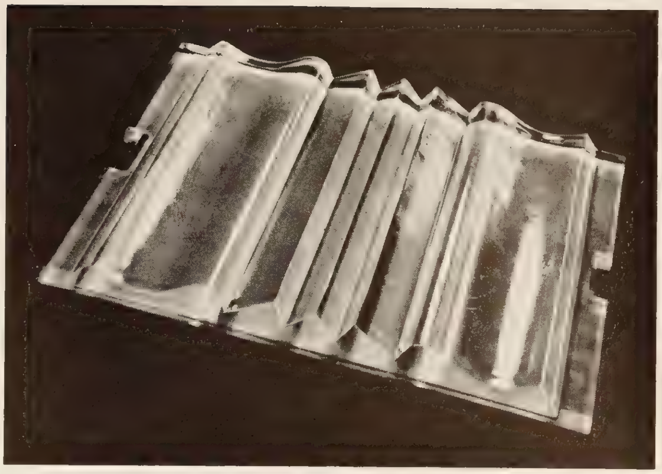
2063



F. S. 1/2 PROFILE, STYLE 2063

2064





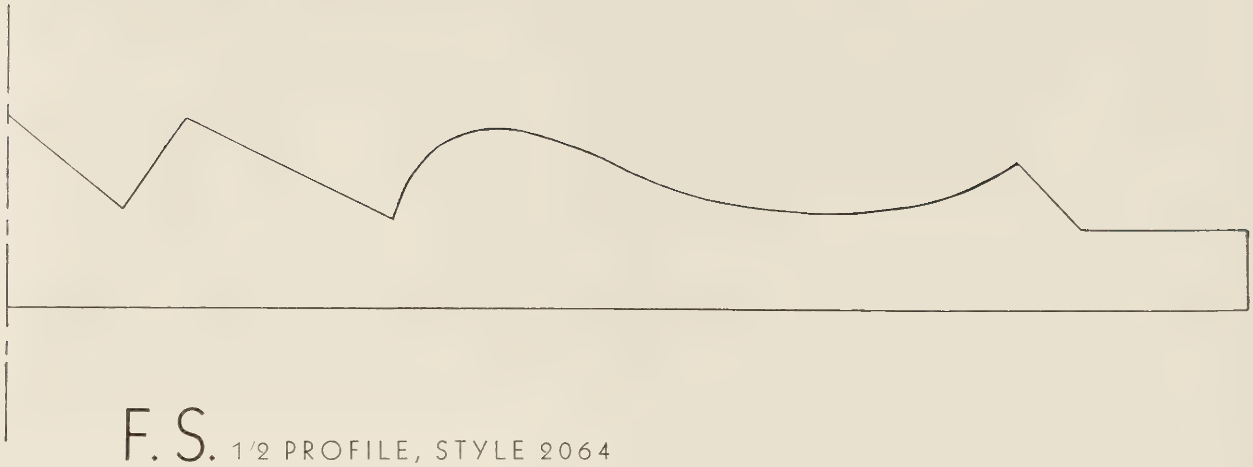
STYLE 2064 • EXTERIOR ILLUMINATION PANEL

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

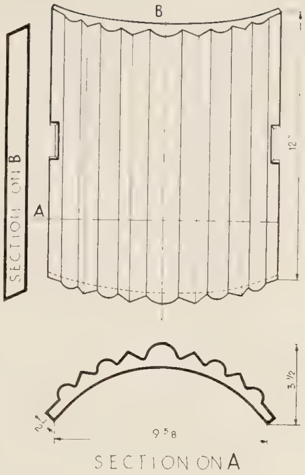
STOCK GLASS	**Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.**
STOCK FINISH	**Clear face and ends, matted back.**
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	**1—Matted all over.** **2—Contrasting matted and clear finish.**
TOLERANCES	**Length** ± 1/64″ **Width** ± 1/64″ **Thickness** ± 1/64″
WARPAGE	**Maximum** ± 1/16″
AVERAGE WEIGHT	**9.75 pounds per panel.**

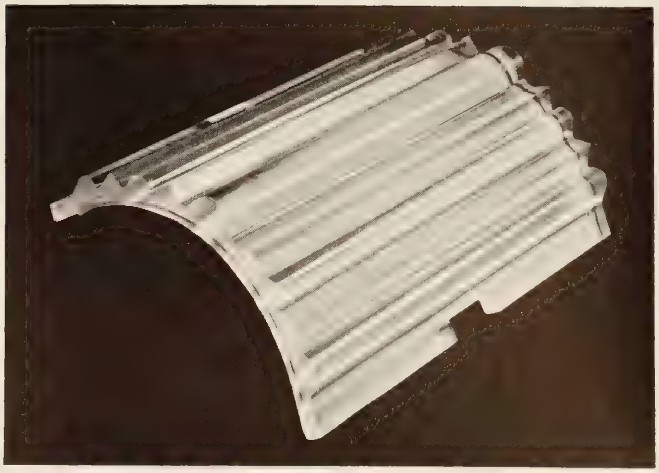
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

2064



F. S. 1/2 PROFILE, STYLE 2064





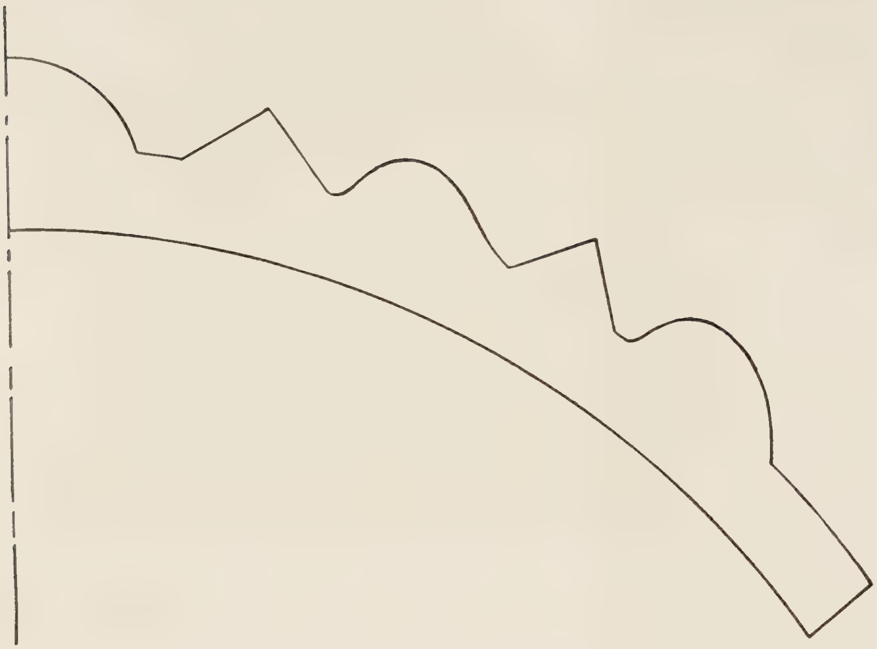
STYLE 2065 • EXTERIOR ILLUMINATION PANEL

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

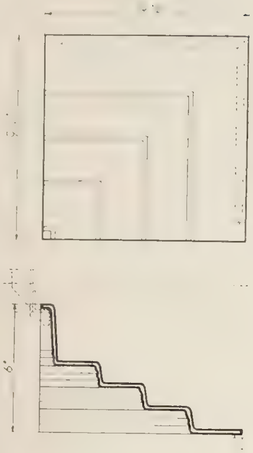
STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
STOCK FINISH	Clear face and ends, matted back.	
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	1—Matted all over. 2—Combination matted and clear finish.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/64"
	Width	± 1/64"
	Thickness	± 1/64"
WARPAGE	Maximum	± 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	7 pounds per panel.	

FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

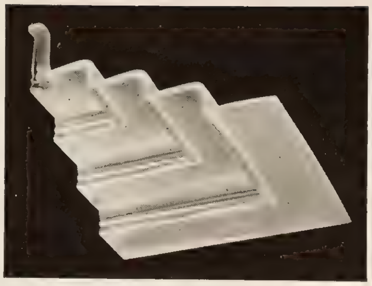
2065

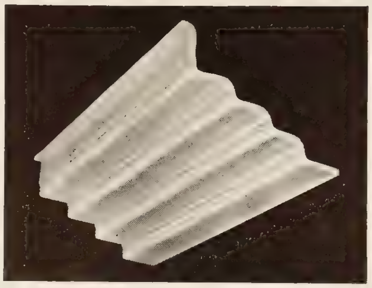


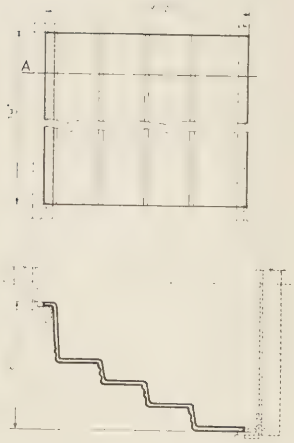
F. S. 1/2 PROFILE, STYLE 2065
EXTERIOR PROFILE TRUE TO MOLD
INTERIOR PROFILE APPROXIMATE
VARIATION IS ± ONE EIGHTH INCH



No 2070







SECTION ON A No 2069

STYLES 2070 • 2069 • COVE LIGHTING FIXTURES

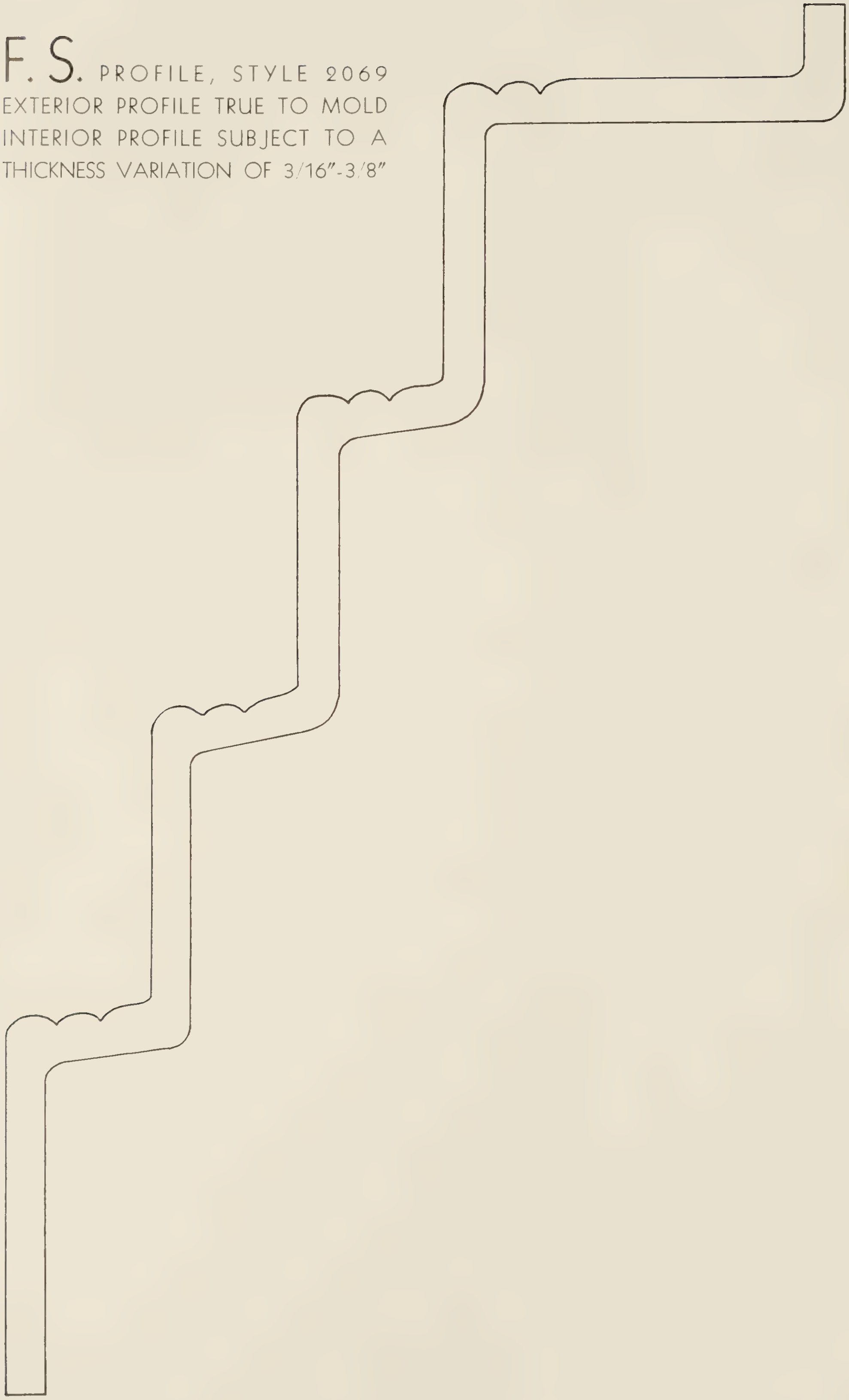
PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS BOTH STYLES		Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
SPECIAL GLASS		Crystal.
STOCK FINISH		Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)		1—Matted all over. 2—Combination matted and clear finish.
TOLERANCES		Length ± 1/32″ Width ± 1/32″ Thickness 3/8″-3/16″
WARPAGE		Maximum ± 1/4″
AVERAGE WEIGHT	2069	7.75 pounds per piece.
	2070	3.25 pounds per piece.

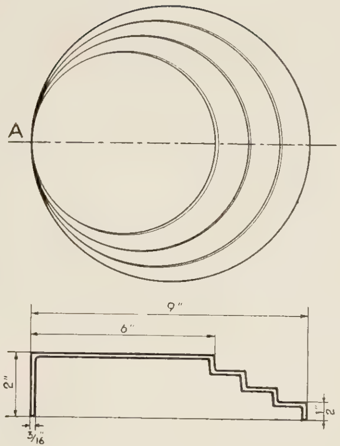
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

2069

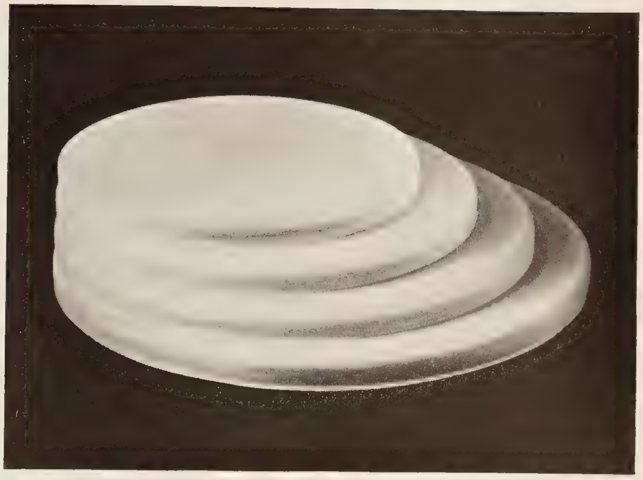
F. S. PROFILE, STYLE 2069
EXTERIOR PROFILE TRUE TO MOLD
INTERIOR PROFILE SUBJECT TO A
THICKNESS VARIATION OF 3/16"-3/8"



2076



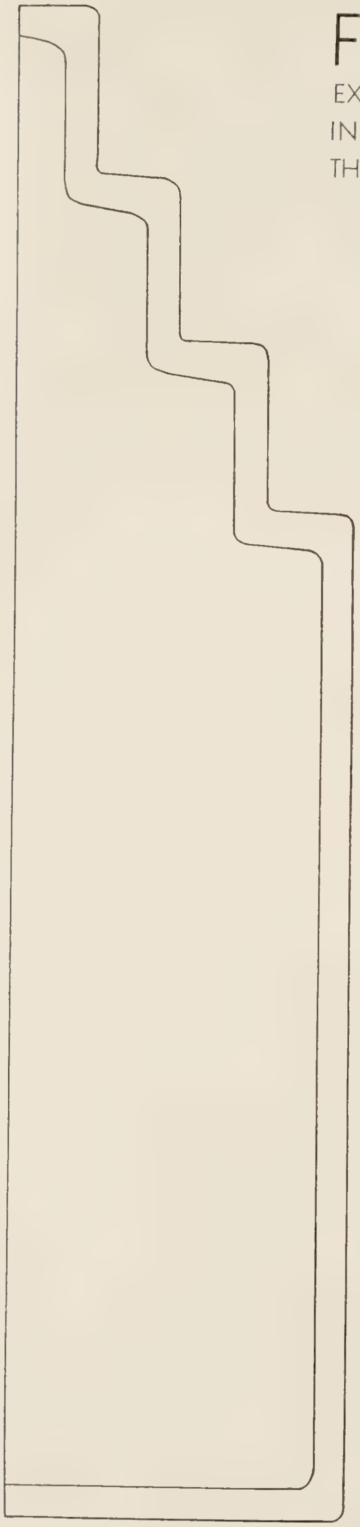
SECTION ON A



STYLE 2076 • DECORATIVE DISK

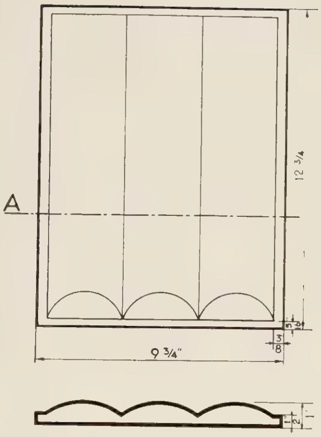
PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
SPECIAL GLASS	Crystal.
STOCK FINISH	Satin all over.
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	1—Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground. 2—Matted face, back clear. 3—Combination matted and clear finish.
TOLERANCES	Diameter ± 1⁄64"
THICKNESS	Variation 3⁄16"-3⁄8"
WARPAGE	Maximum 0
AVERAGE WEIGHT	2.5 pounds per panel.



F. S. PROFILE, STYLE 2076
EXTERIOR PROFILE TRUE TO MOLD
INTERIOR PROFILE SUBJECT TO A
THICKNESS VARIATION OF 3/16"-3/8"

2079



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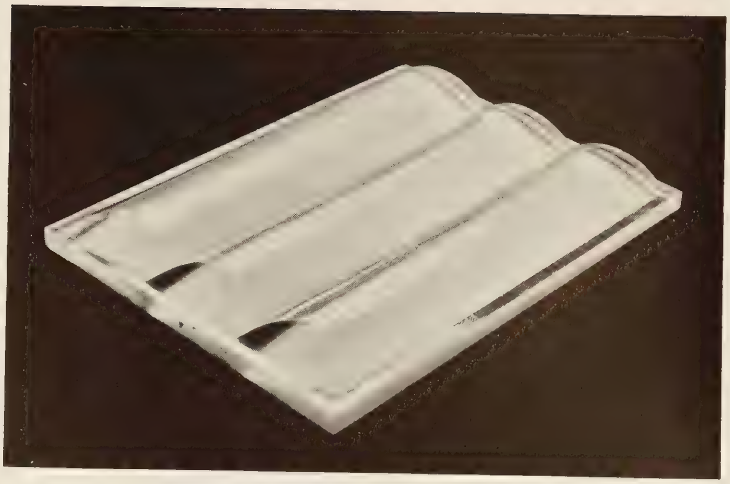


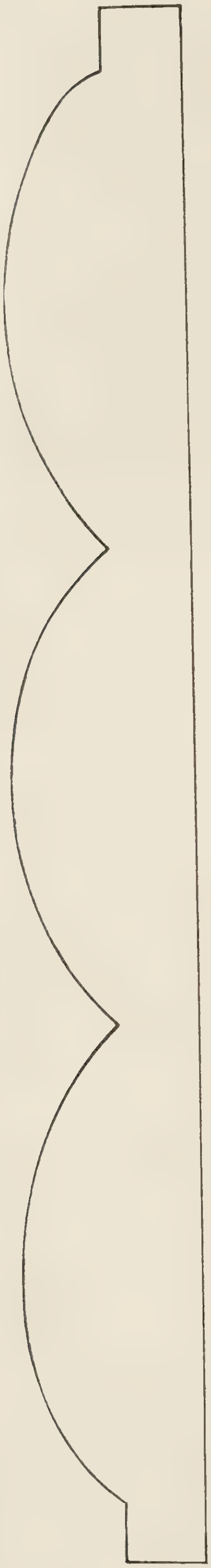
STYLE 2079 • FRIEZE PANEL

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

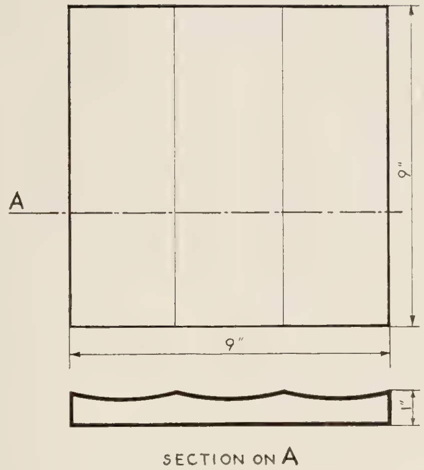
STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.	
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	1—Matted all over. 2—Combination matted and clear finish.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/32"
	Width	− 1/32"
	Thickness	− 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum	± 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	11 pounds per panel.	

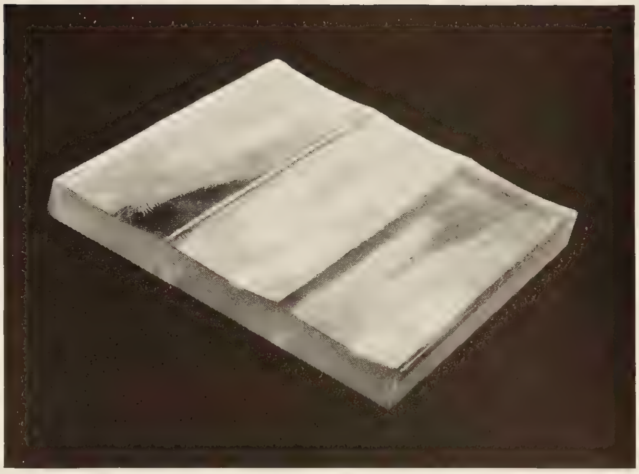
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

2079



F.S. PROFILE, STYLE 2079





STYLE 2086 • WALL TILE

STOCK GLASS Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.

SPECIAL GLASS Crystal.

STOCK FINISH Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.

SPECIAL FINISHES
(Other finishes possible)

1—Matted all over.
2—Combination matted and clear finish.

TOLERANCES

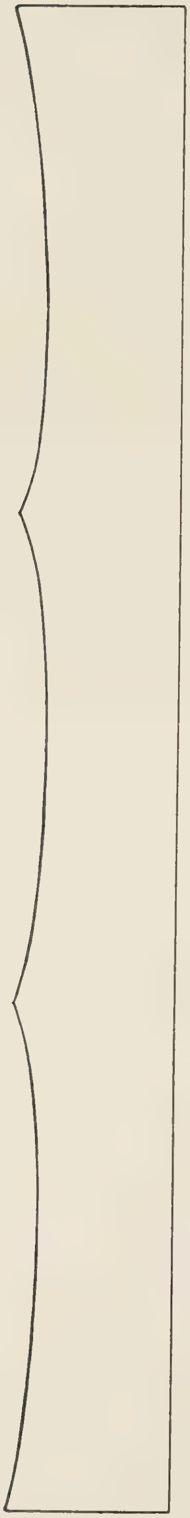
Length	± 1/32"
Width	− 1/32"
Thickness	− 1/16"

WARPAGE Maximum ± 1/16"

AVERAGE WEIGHT 7.5 pounds per tile.

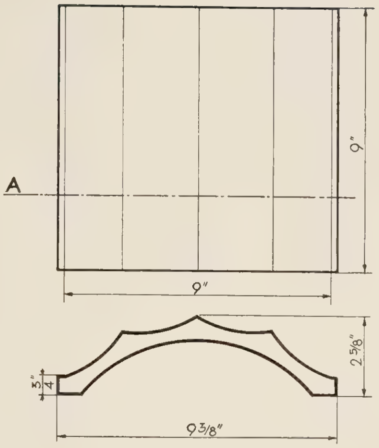
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

2086



F. S. PROFILE, STYLE 2086

2089



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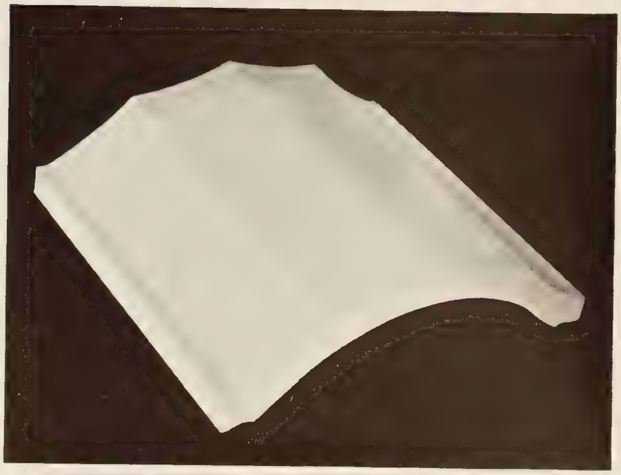
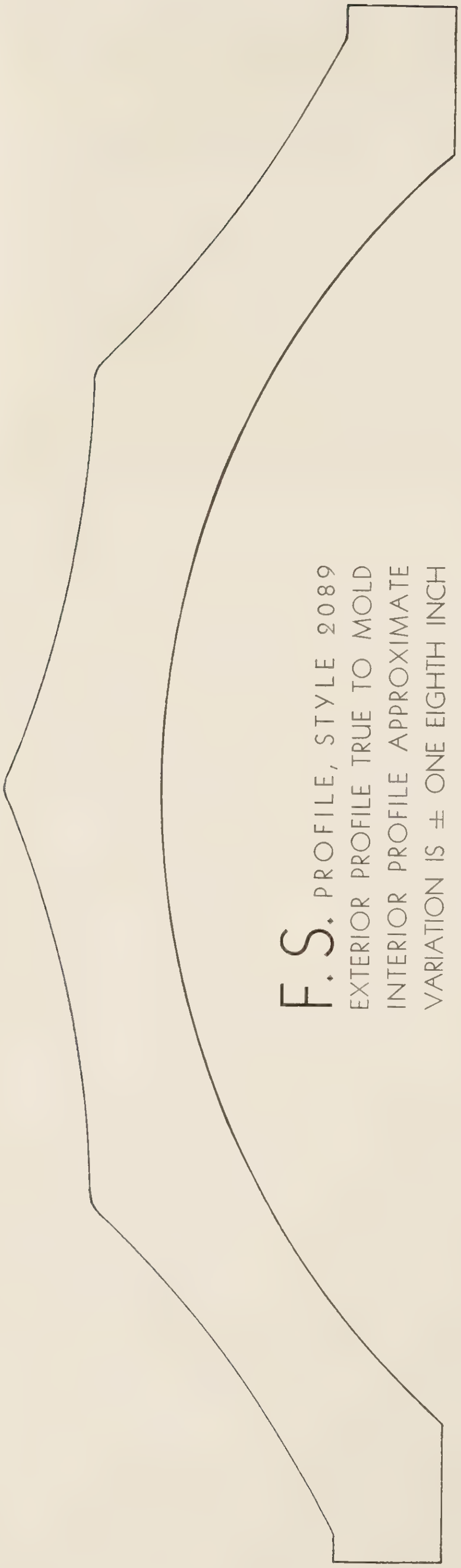


STYLE 2089 • LIGHTING PANEL—BELT COURSE

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
SPECIAL GLASS	Crystal.
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	1—Matted all over. 2—Clear all over, ends ground.
TOLERANCES	Length ± 1/32" Width − 1/32" Thickness − 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum ± 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	6.5 pounds per panel.

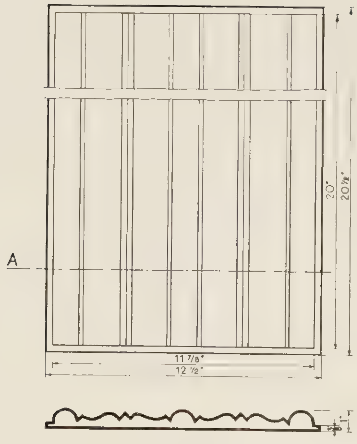
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

2089



F. S. PROFILE, STYLE 2089
EXTERIOR PROFILE TRUE TO MOLD
INTERIOR PROFILE APPROXIMATE
VARIATION IS ± ONE EIGHTH INCH

2116



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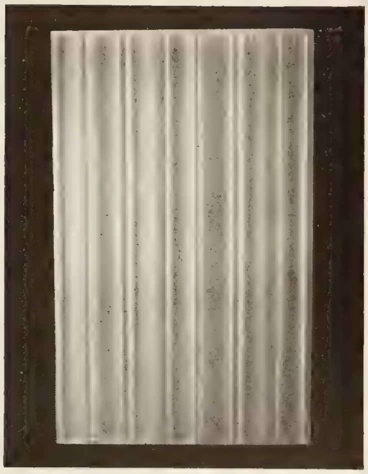
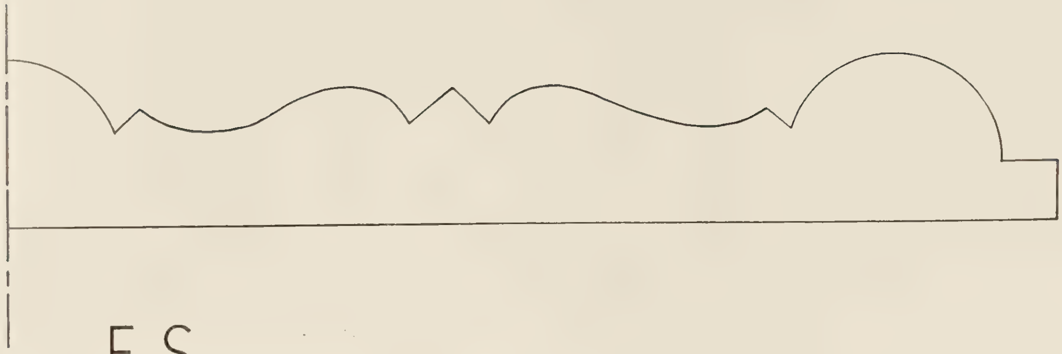


STYLE 2116 • PANEL

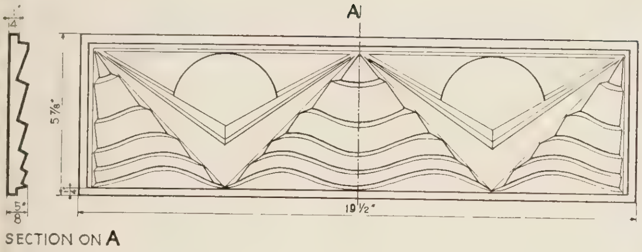
PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

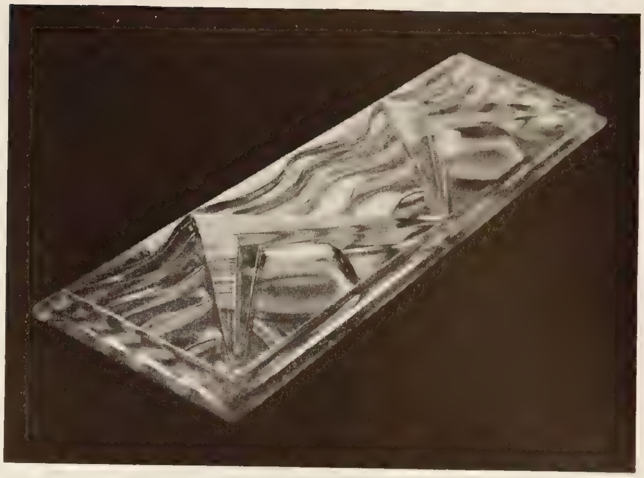
STOCK GLASS	**Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.**
STOCK FINISH	**Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.**
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	**1—Matted all over.** **2—Combination matted and clear finish.**
TOLERANCES	**Length** ± 1/32" **Width** ± 1/16" **Thickness** − 1/16"
WARPAGE	**Maximum** − 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	**15.5 pounds per panel.**

FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE



F. S. 1/2 PROFILE, STYLE 2116





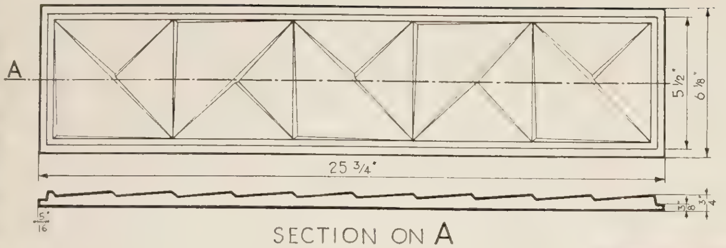
STYLE 2132 • DECORATIVE PANEL—BELT COURSE

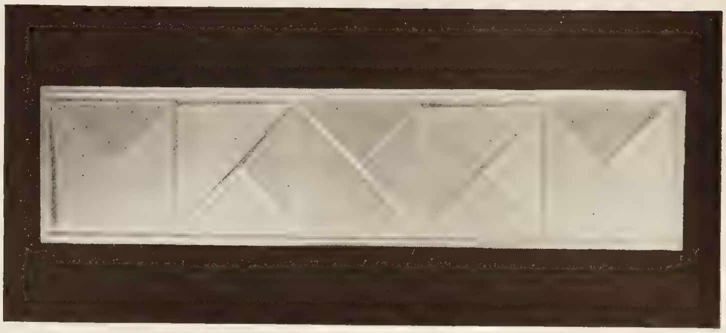
PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
SPECIAL GLASS	Crystal.	
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.	
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	1—Matted all over. 2—Combination matted and clear finish.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/32"
	Width	± 1/16"
	Thickness	− 1/16"
WARPAGE	Maximum	± 1/8"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	5.25 pounds per panel.	

2132

2133



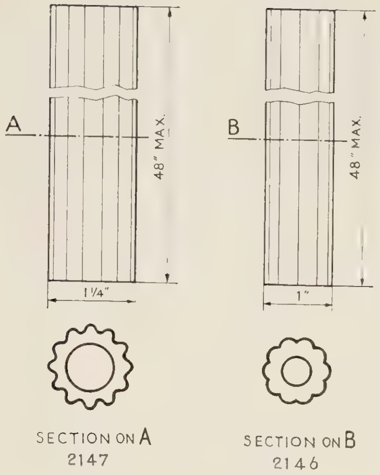


STYLE 2133 • COVE LIGHTING PIECE—BELT COURSE

PROPRIETARY MOULD—AVAILABLE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION ONLY

STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.	
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.	
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	1—Matted all over. 2—Contrasting matted and clear finish.	
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/32″
	Width	± 1/16″
	Thickness	− 1/16″
WARPAGE	Maximum	± 1/8″
AVERAGE WEIGHT	7.25 pounds per piece.	

2133



STYLES 2146-2147 • FLUTED TUBES

STOCK GLASS Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.

STOCK FINISH Clear all over, ends ground.

SPECIAL FINISHES
(Other finishes possible)

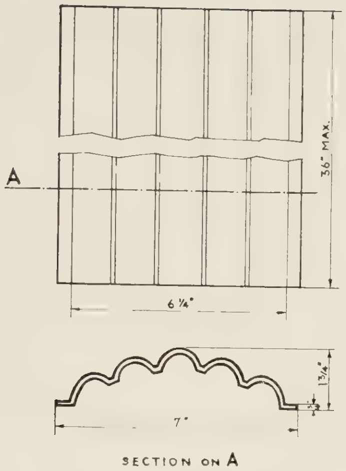
1—Matted all over.
2—Inside matted, outside clear.

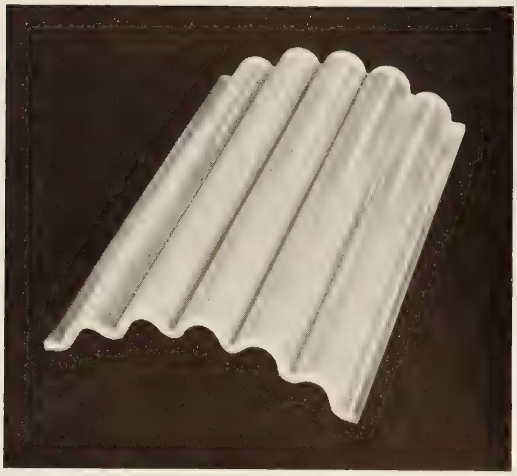
		2146	2147
TOLERANCES	Length	± 1/16″	± 1/16″
	Out. Dia.	± 5/64″	± 3/32″
WARPAGE	Maximum	¼″	¼″

AVERAGE WEIGHT		
	2146	⅝ pounds per linear foot.
	2147	¾ " " " "

2146-2147

2192

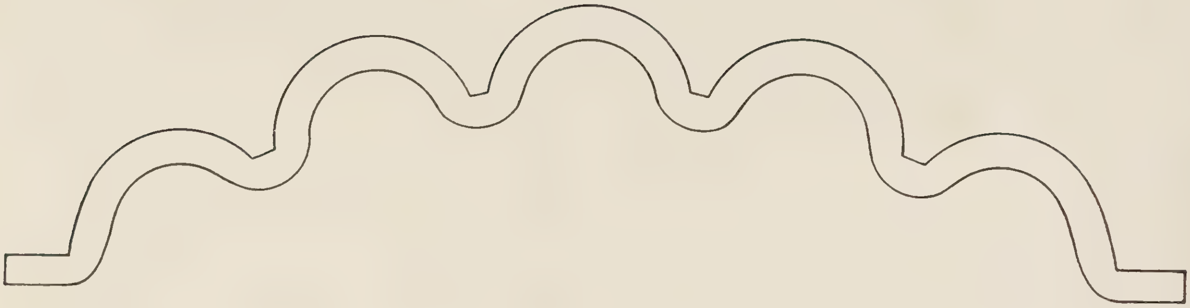




STYLE 2192 • PANEL

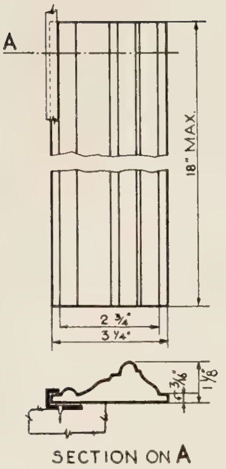
STOCK GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
SPECIAL GLASS	Crystal.
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.
SPECIAL FINISHES	1—Matted all over. 2—Clear all over with ends ground.
TOLERANCES	Length ± 1/32" Width ± 1/32"
THICKNESS	Variation 3/16"-3/8"
WARPAGE	Maximum ± 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	2 pounds per linear foot.

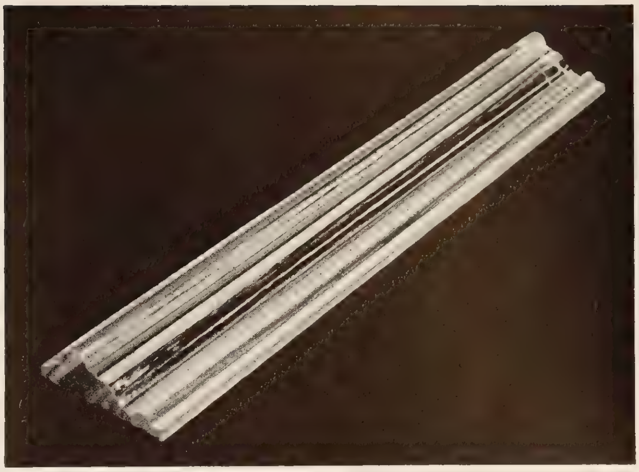
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE



F. S. PROFILE, STYLE 2192
EXTERIOR PROFILE TRUE TO MOLD
INTERIOR PROFILE SUBJECT TO A
THICKNESS VARIATION OF 3/8"-3/16"

2195



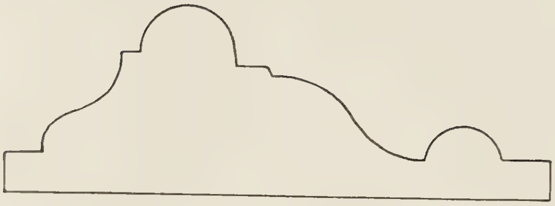


STYLE 2195 • MOULDING FOR INTERIOR DECORATION

STOCK GLASS	**Crystal.**
SPECIAL GLASS	**Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.**
STOCK FINISH	**Clear face, ground sides, polished back and ends.**
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	**1—Matted all over.** **2—Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.**
TOLERANCES	**Length** ± 1/32" **Width** ± 1/32" **Thickness** ± 1/32"
WARPAGE	**Maximum** ± 1/16"
AVERAGE WEIGHT	**3 pounds per linear foot.**

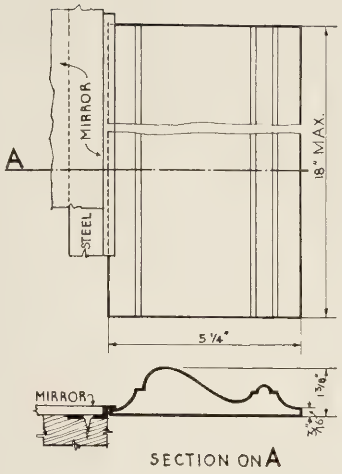
FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

2195



F. S. PROFILE, STYLE 2195

2196

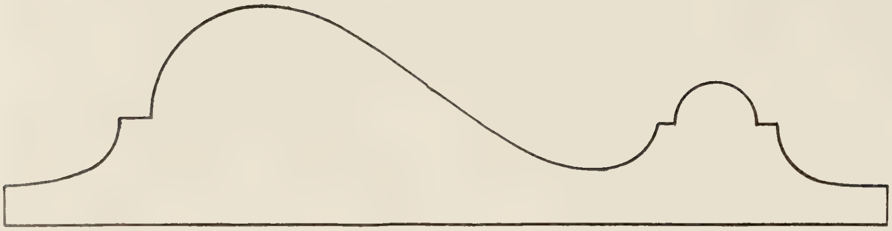


STYLE 2196 • MOULDING FOR INTERIOR DECORATION

STOCK GLASS	Crystal.
SPECIAL GLASS	Pyrex brand heat resistant glass.
STOCK FINISH	Clear face, ground sides, polished back and ends.
SPECIAL FINISHES (Other finishes possible)	1—Matted all over. 2—Clear face, matted back, ends and sides ground.
TOLERANCES	Length ± 1/32″ Width ± 1/32″ Thickness ± 1/32″
WARPAGE	Maximum ± 1/16″
AVERAGE WEIGHT	4.2 pounds per linear foot.

FULL SIZE PROFILE IS ILLUSTRATED
ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

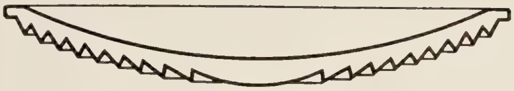
2196



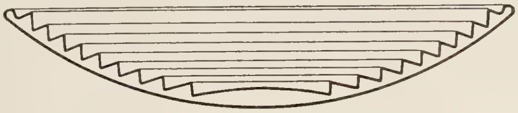
F. S. PROFILE, STYLE 2196

SERIES 54000
53000
52000

CORRUGATED EXTERIOR



CORRUGATED INTERIOR



SERIES 54000 • LENSES

GENERAL INFORMATION

These lenses have their optical construction on either the inner or outer surface, and are designed to condense a solid cone of light from the source of illumination into a parallel beam. They are adaptable to a great variety of economical and effective architectural uses. Employed as ceiling lights, these lenses have exceptional decorative and functional merit. An inside matted finish produces a slight diffusion and conceals the illuminating source.

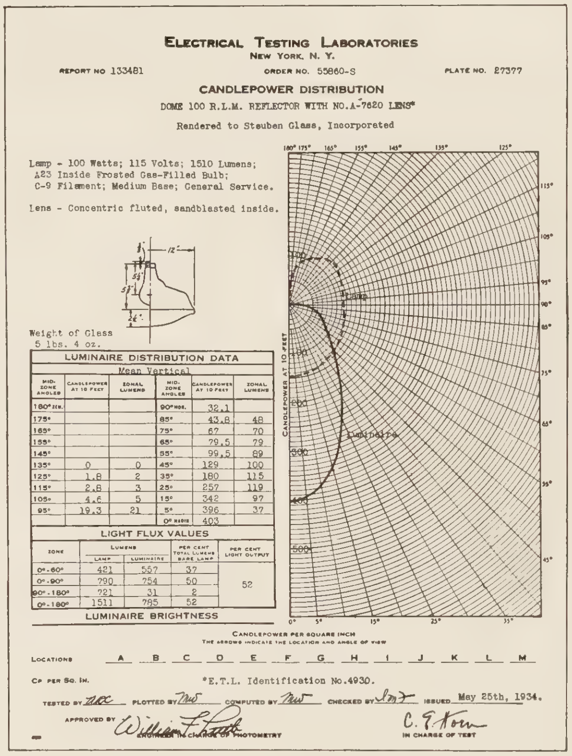
SIZES

Corrugated Exterior 3⅝″ to 18″ diam.

Corrugated Interior 3″ to 18″ diam.

COLORS (Clear or Inside matted)

Clear, Lunar White, Red, Green, Yellow, Blue and Purple.



ELECTRICAL TESTING LABORATORIES
NEW YORK, N. Y.

REPORT NO 133481 ORDER NO. 55860-S PLATE NO. 27377

CANDLEPOWER DISTRIBUTION

DOME 100 R.L.M. REFLECTOR WITH NO.A-7620 LENS*

Rendered to Steuben Glass, Incorporated

Lamp - 100 Watts; 115 Volts; 1510 Lumens;
A23 Inside Frosted Gas-Filled Bulb;
C-9 Filament; Medium Base; General Service.

Lens - Concentric fluted, sandblasted inside.

12″
5¼″
5⅜″
2⅛″
180° 175° 165° 155° 145° 135° 125°
115° 105° 95° 90° 85° 75° 65° 55° 45°
0° 5° 15° 25° 35°
100
200
300
400
500
CANDLEPOWER AT 10 FEET
Lamp
Luminaire

Weight of Glass
5 lbs. 4 oz.

LUMINAIRE DISTRIBUTION DATA

Mean Vertical

MID-ZONE ANGLES	CANDLEPOWER AT 10 FEET	ZONAL LUMENS	MID-ZONE ANGLES	CANDLEPOWER AT 10 FEET	ZONAL LUMENS
180° ZEN.			90° HOR.	32.1	
175°			85°	43.8	48
165°			75°	67	70
155°			65°	79.5	79
145°			55°	99.5	89
135°	0	0	45°	129	100
125°	1.8	2	35°	180	115
115°	2.8	3	25°	257	119
105°	4.6	5	15°	342	97
95°	19.3	21	5°	396	37
			0° NADIR	403	

LIGHT FLUX VALUES

ZONE	LUMENS		PER CENT TOTAL LUMENS BARE LAMP	PER CENT LIGHT OUTPUT
	LAMP	LUMINAIRE		
0°-60°	421	557	37	52
0°-90°	790	754	50	
90°-180°	721	31	2	
0°-180°	1511	785	52	

LUMINAIRE BRIGHTNESS

CANDLEPOWER PER SQUARE INCH
THE ARROWS INDICATE THE LOCATION AND ANGLE OF VIEW

LOCATIONS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
CP PER SQ. IN.													

*E.T.L. Identification No.4930.

TESTED BY PLOTTED BY COMPUTED BY CHECKED BY ISSUED May 25th, 1934.

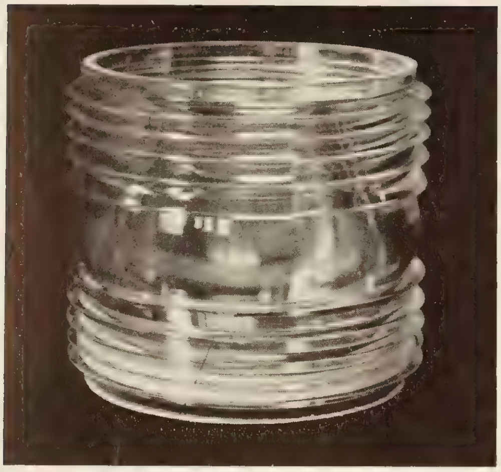
APPROVED BY William F. Little
ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF PHOTOMETRY

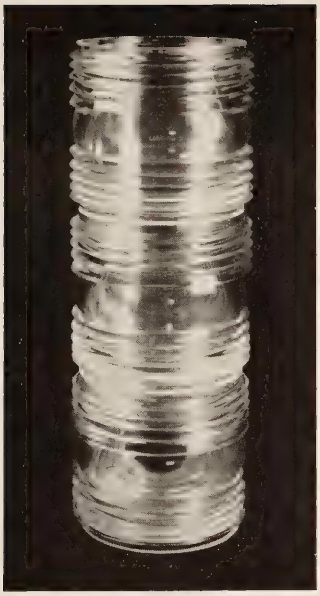
C. E. Korn
IN CHARGE OF TEST

REPORT ON A 16″ LENS, CORRUGATED INTERIOR, INNER SURFACE MATTED.

SERIES 53000,
52000, ON OTHER SIDE OF THIS PAGE

52000 SERIES
53000
54000





SERIES 52000 & 53000 • GLOBES AND FRESNEL TYPE LENSES

GLOBES, PLAIN AND FRESNEL TYPE

Railroad type hand lantern globes, in "PYREX" Brand heat resistant glass are available in a variety of shapes. Architects, decorators and designers will find them readily applicable to interesting and decorative lighting treatments.

SIZES

Approx. Ins. Dia. Base Opening	Height
2¾″ up to 3¼″	3 3/16″ up to 6⅝″

COLORS (Clear or matted finish)

Clear, Red, Green, Yellow and Blue.

Globes are pressed in two pieces and are available in color combinations.

LENSES, FRESNEL MARINE TYPE

Fresnel type marine lenses, in "PYREX" brand heat resistant glass, offer new possibilities to architects, decorators and designers who wish to incorporate functional design with beauty in lighting equipment. Note that these lenses come in quarter round, third round, half round and full round sections.

SIZES

Outside Diam.	Height
3 3/16″ up to 12½″	3⅜″ up to 8⅝″

SECTIONS

90°, 120°, 180°, 360°

COLORS (Clear or matted finish)

Clear, Green, Red, Yellow, Blue and Purple.

Colors are more uniform where color cylinder inserts are used.

NOTE
SERIES 54000 LENSES SHOWN ON
THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS SHEET.

For complete information, write for Form C88, Architectural Division, Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., or Sales Office, 748 Fifth Ave., New York City.

RODS · TUBES · CYLINDERS

HOLLOW ROUND SECTIONS
MATTED AND CLEAR FINISHES

PYREX BRAND GLASS RODS · TUBES · CYLINDERS

1/2" DIAM – MAX. LGT 6'-0"
3/4" " " " 6'-0"
1" " " " 6'-0"
1 1/2 " " " 6'-0"
2" " " " 3'-0"

RODS IN PYREX BRAND GLASS

Drawn solid round sections. Recommended to Architects for use as hand rails, ballusters, and for decorative "cane lighting."

SIZES (Within allowable Tolerances)

Diameters	Lengths
Up to 1½"	Up to 6'-0"
1½" to 2¼"	Up to 3'-0"

FINISHES **Clear or matted all over.**

TUBES IN PYREX BRAND GLASS

Drawn hollow round sections.

SIZES (Within allowable Tolerances)

	Diameters	Lengths	Wall thickness
Thin Wall	Up to 2½"	Up to 36"	Up to 3/32"
Thick Wall	Up to 1½"	Up to 36"	Up to 3/16"

FINISHES **Clear · Matted outside · Matted inside and outside in larger diameters.**

CYLINDERS IN PYREX BRAND GLASS

Blown in mold. Hollow round sections.

SIZES (Within allowable Tolerances)

Maximum Lengths vary with each diameter.

Diameters	Lengths	Wall thickness
Up to 24"	Up to 48"	Up to 7/16"

FINISHES **Same as for tubes.**

Complete information concerning Rods, Tubes and Cylinders on request. Write Architectural Division, Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y. or Corning Glass Works, Sales Office, 748 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FLAT FORMS

SHEET

RECTANGULAR

DISK

PYREX BRAND GLASS IN SHEET, RECTANGULAR, AND DISK FORM

SHEETS, PYREX BRAND GLASS

Pyrex Brand Sheet glass is similar to ordinary window glass in thickness and appearance except that Pyrex sheets may contain small "stones" and "blisters" which do not interfere with the Serviceability of the glass. On order, obtainable cut in squares, disks or other shapes.

SIZES (Depending on thicknesses)	**Up to 27″ x 40″**
THICKNESSES	**From 3/32″ to 5/16″**

RECTANGULAR SHAPES, PYREX BRAND GLASS

With a fitter on all four sides.

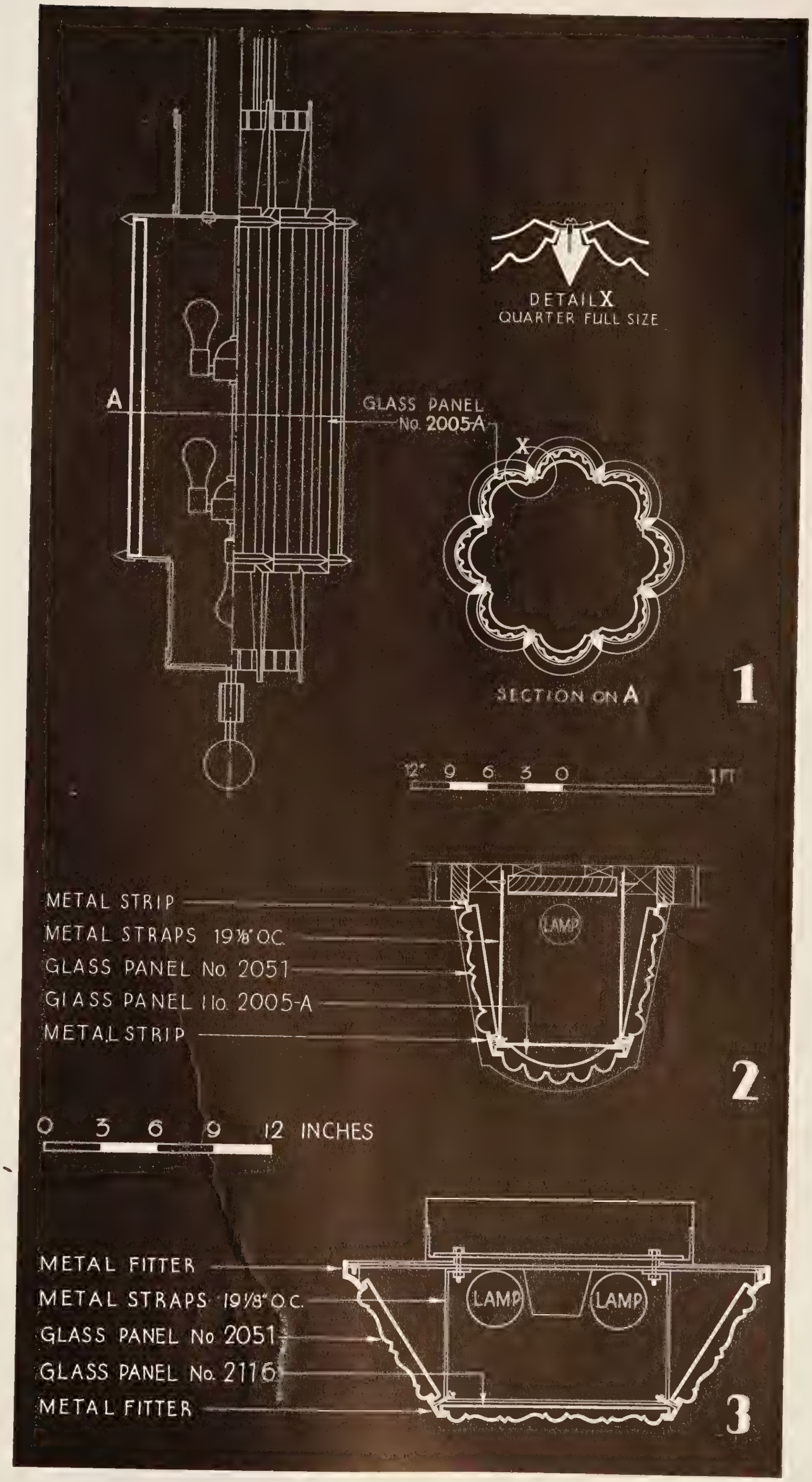
SIZES	**Up to 9″ x 10″**
THICKNESSES	**From 7/32″ to 5/16″**

DISK SHAPES, PYREX BRAND GLASS

SIZES	**Up to 10″ diameters**
THICKNESSES	**From 1/4″ to 1/2″**

All of these shapes are recommended to the Architectural Profession for uses where ordinary window or plate glass would be unsatisfactory because of their usual inability to withstand thermal shock and chemical attack. In addition, these Pyrex Glass Shapes, when made in greater thicknesses, permit of uses where a high mechanical strength, together with resistance to thermal shock or chemical attack might be essential.
These shapes are enumerated in detail, together with prices, in our Bulletin No. 801.

FLAT FORMS



1

Freehanging lighting fixture in entrance lobby of Chrysler Building, New York.

The glass panel No. 2005 used comes in lengths up to 30 inches. Solid vertical metal bars form the frame of the fixture, metal fitters screwed to these bars from the inside hold the panel in place.

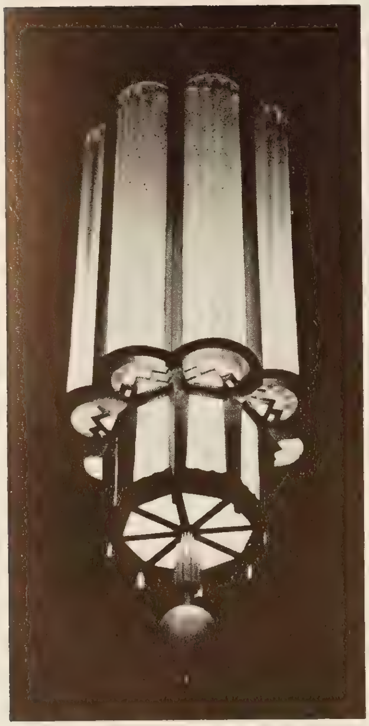
2

A lighting fixture installed in the Corning-Steuben Glass show room, New York. Lumiline lamps give an even illumination over the whole strip which may be made any length required by adding any number of panels.

3

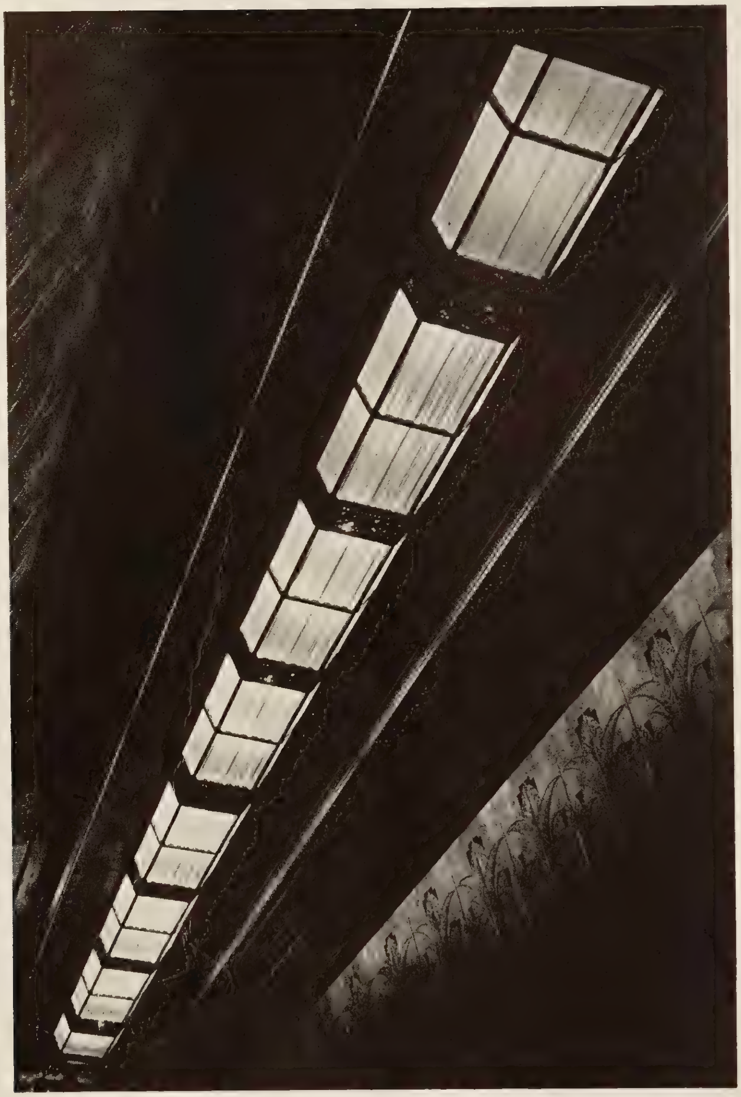
Installed in the Daily News Building, New York. Decorative metal strips in intervals of every two panels provide for the necessary ventilation. Two rows of Lumiline lights are installed, colored Neon Tubes could be used instead.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THESE INSTALLATIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS SHEET



CHRYSLER BUILDING,
NEW YORK

DAILY NEWS BUILDING, NEW YORK



INSTALLATION SHEET 2

LIGHTING

1

Lighting Frieze, in Intaglio Design, Bankers Trust Company, New York.

A flat glass panel similar to No. 2040 is used and held in place by metal mouldings. The light source is placed below the panel, the black mat background provides a soft and even light and prevents glare in the highlights of the panel. The electric bulbs or tubes are easily accessible by removing the zig zag shaped metal moulding.

2

A combination of Light source and Ventilating Grille.

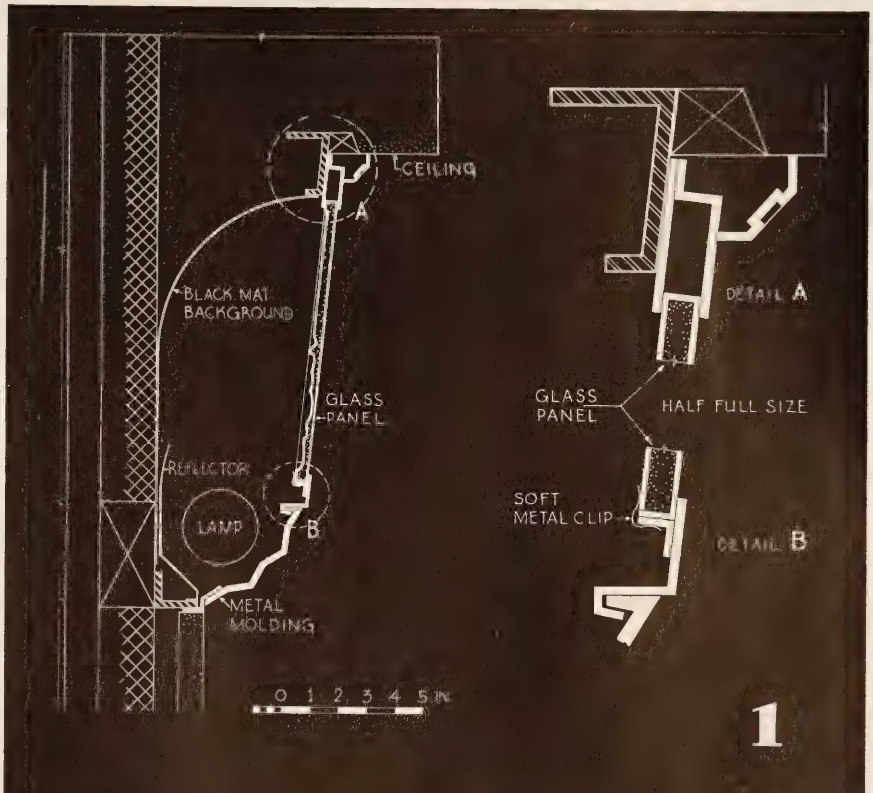
The very often unpleasant looking Metal or Wood Grille is made a decorative feature. A soft indirect light falls through the satin finished glass grille. The light sources and their reflectors should be kept out of reach of the circulating air, otherwise the accumulation of dust particles will decrease the light efficiency in a short time. This type of installation should be used when economy of space will not permit use of the type of installation shown in Information Sheet 1, Example 3.

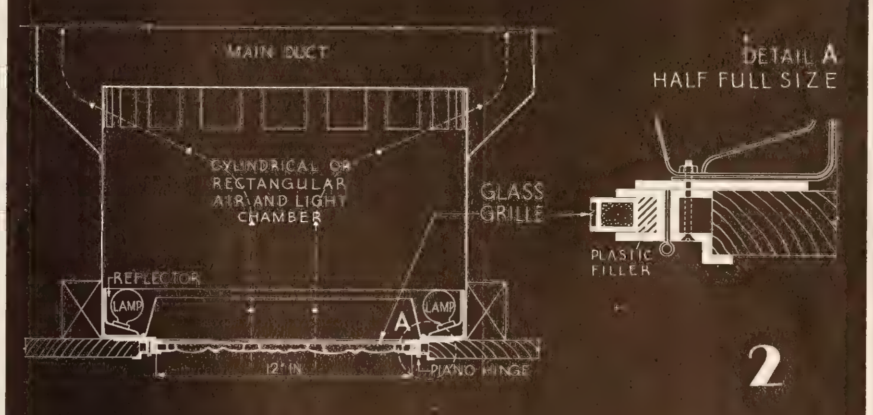
3

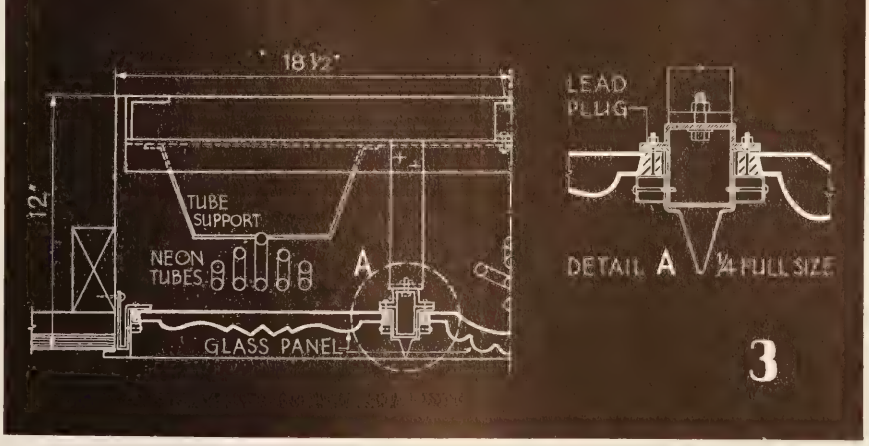
Architectural Glass on the exterior of Syracuse Lighting Company Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

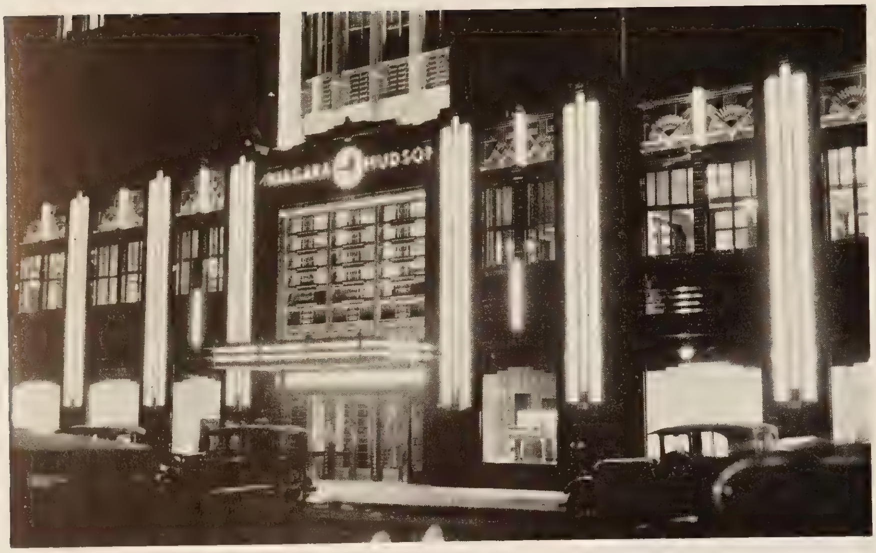
The vertical light pilasters are approximately 24 feet high and 3 feet wide. Glass panels No. 2005 and 2063 are used, the upper and lower edges beveled, the joint sloping upward from the outside to prevent water seepage. Each panel is fastened to the metal frame by two lead plugs. Neon tubes acting as colored illuminants create a rich and varied play of color in the pilaster strips of this building. Flexibility of color display through control of the illuminant hue obviously presents unlimited possibilities in present day architecture. This property of light color control within the bounds of reasonable economy is perhaps possessed by no other building material.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THESE INSTALLATIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS SHEET



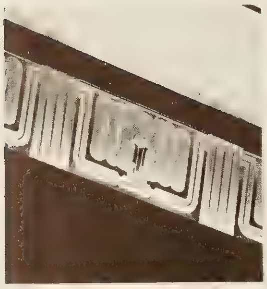




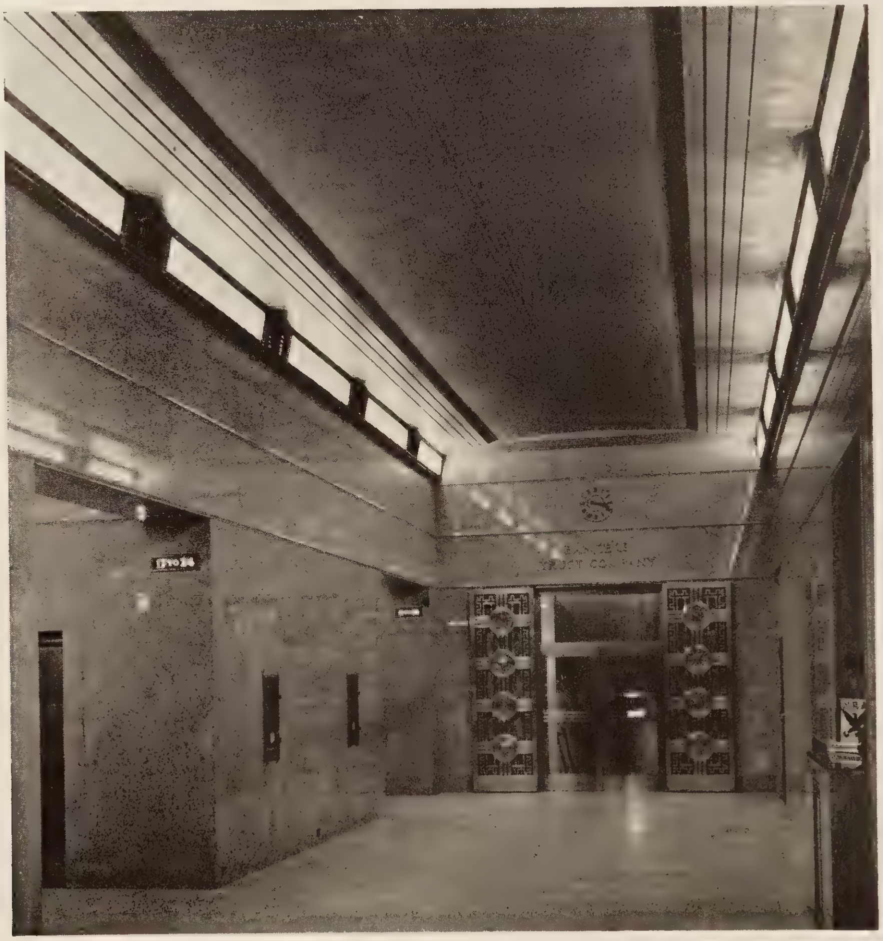


SYRACUSE LIGHTING CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

BANKERS TRUST CO., NEW YORK



DETAIL
BANKERS TRUST CO.,
NEW YORK



SCULPTURED GLASS WALL

ROCKEFELLER CENTER

This glass wall is in the main entrance to the principle building of Rockefeller Center.

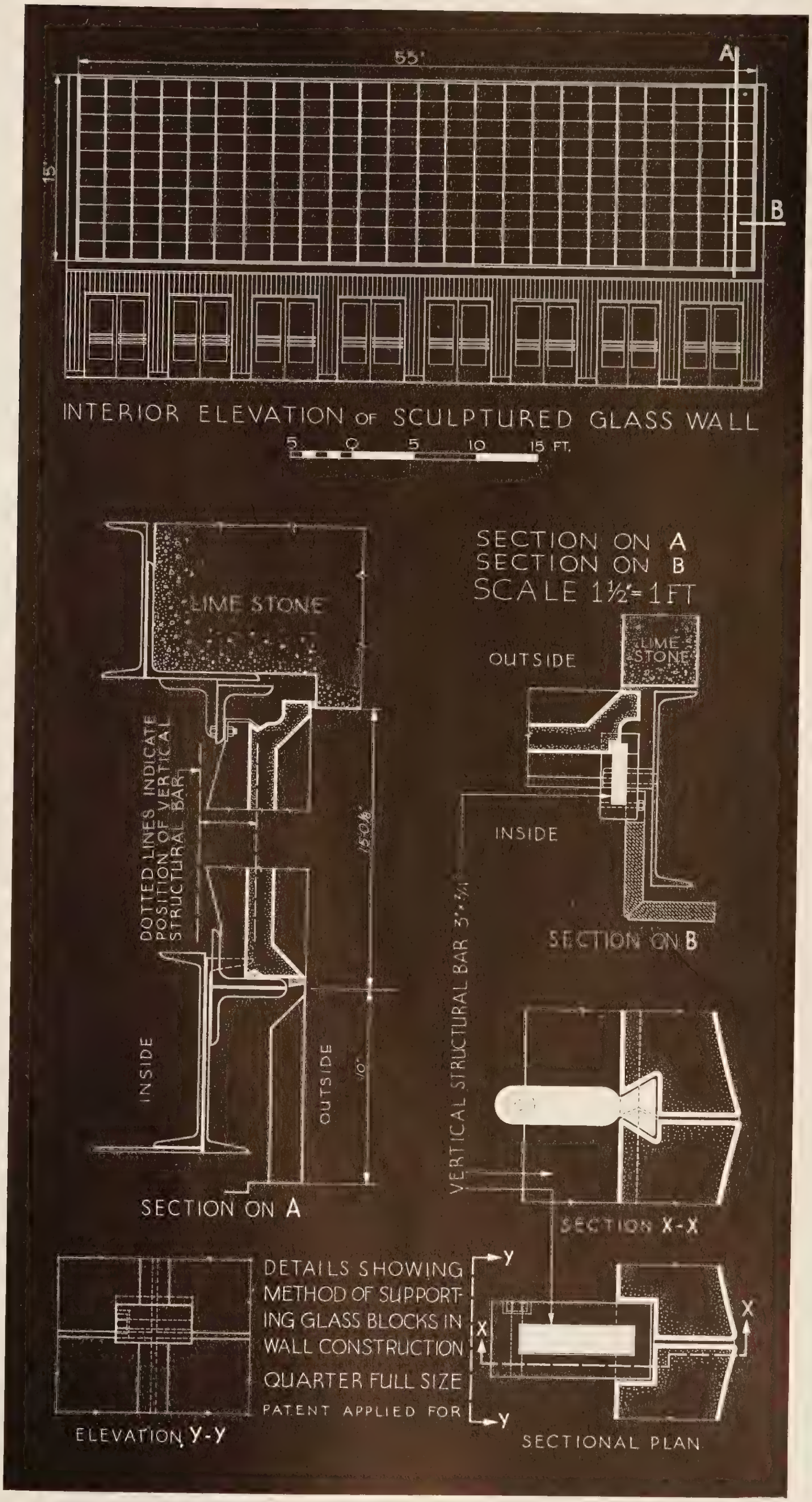
The glass is richly sculptured as the photographs show. The fluted surfaces direct the light inward, diffuse it and increase the illumination, besides proving to have soundproofing properties to a remarkable degree.

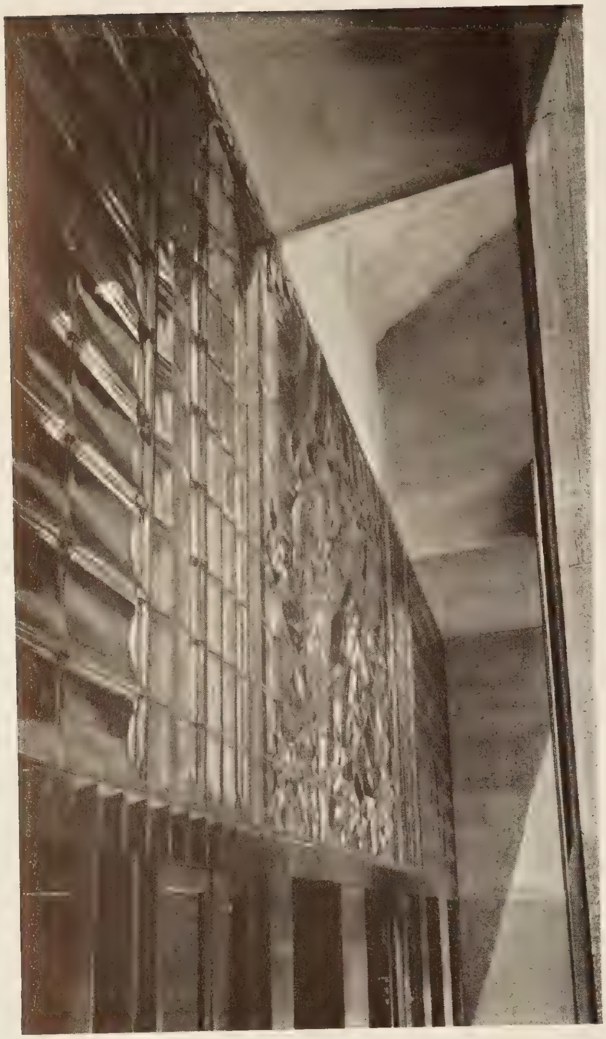
The wall measures 55 feet in width and 15 feet in height. 240 rectangular blocks, each 18 inches by 28 inches, form the wall. The thickness varies from 4¼ inches to 1¼ inches. The extremely low linear expansion coefficient of the Pyrex Brand Glass allows this great variation in thickness.

The total weight of the glass is about 13 tons. A synthetic resin is used as a cement between the blocks; it is a transparent binder which is applied in the factory, has a high light transmission factor and a bending quality superior to any of the opaque cements.

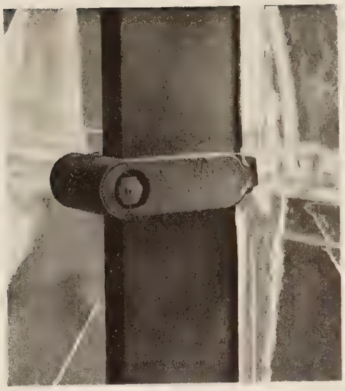
Steel bars on all vertical joints reinforce the glass work against wind pressure. Especially designed and patented clips slip over those bars and fit into slots on every corner of the glass block so that 4 blocks are held in place by each clip. The clip is fastened to the bar with a bolt which fits into a groove about 1/16 inch deep.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THESE INSTALLATIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS SHEET



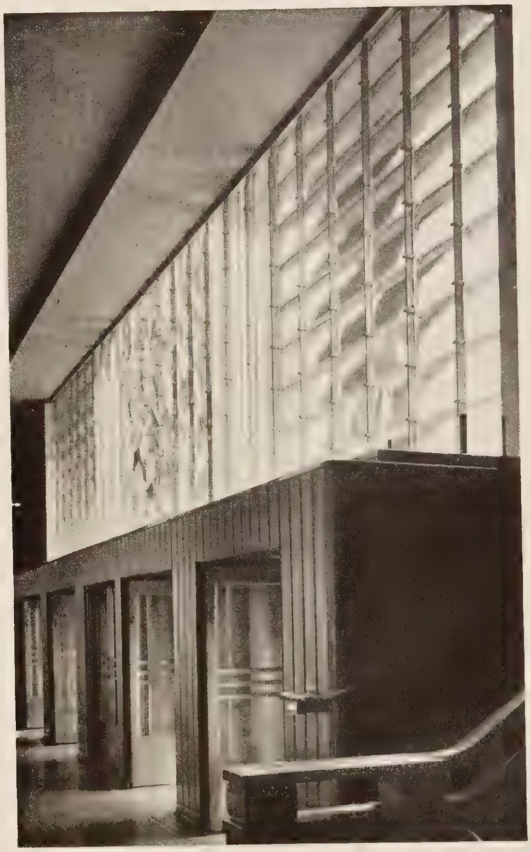


EXTERIOR



DETAIL,
CONSTRUCTION OF GLASS WALL

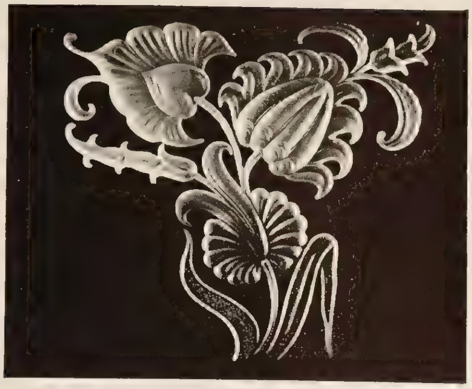
INTERIOR



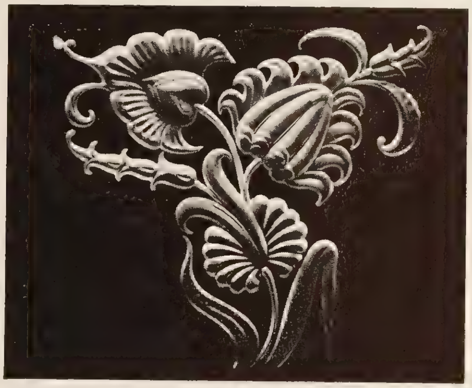
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK

INFORMATION SHEET 1

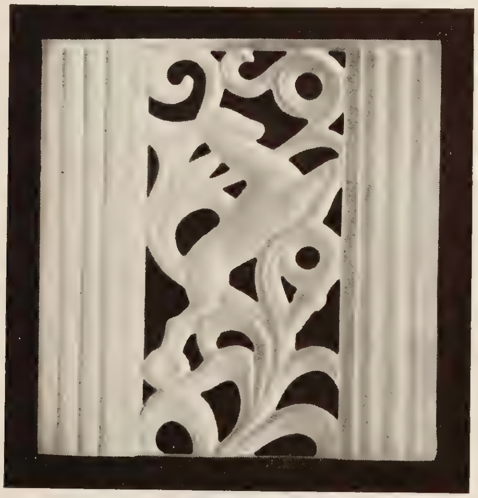
LIGHTING TECHNIQUE



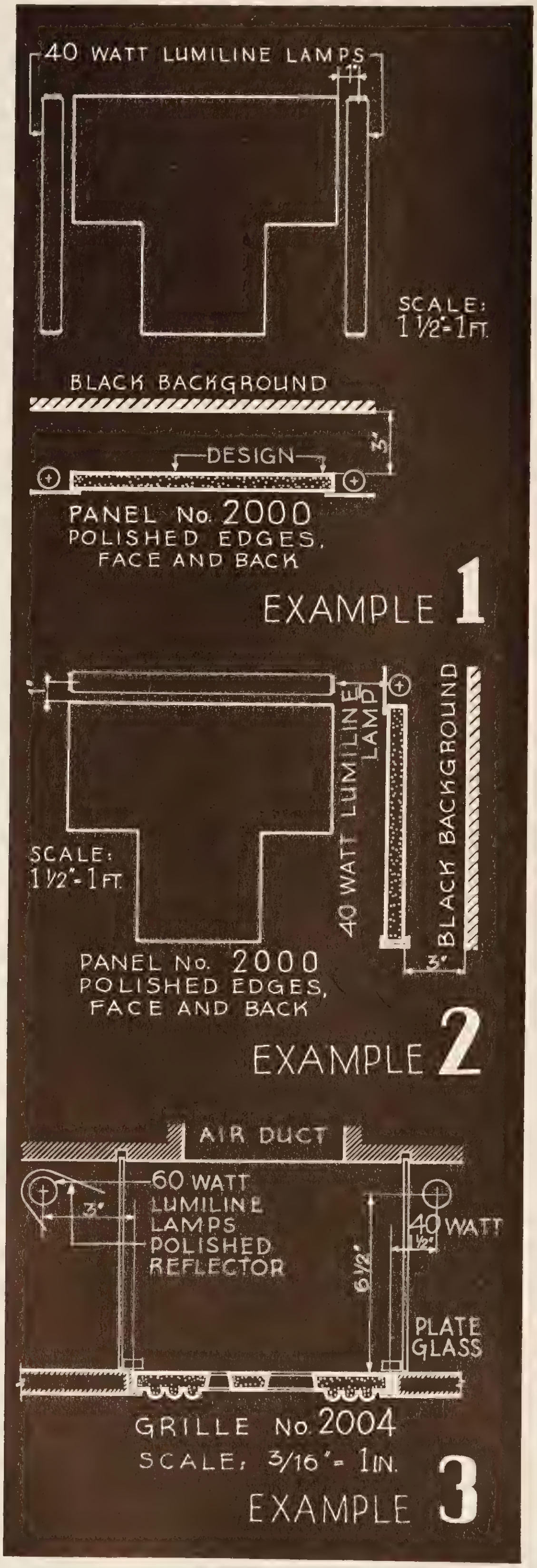
ILLUMINATIVE EFFECT OF LIGHT SOURCES SHOWN IN EXAMPLE 1



ILLUMINATIVE EFFECT OF LIGHT SOURCES SHOWN IN EXAMPLE 2



ILLUMINATIVE EFFECT OF LIGHT SOURCES SHOWN IN EXAMPLE 3



INFORMATION SHEET 1
LIGHTING TECHNIQUE

ILLUMINATION OF INTAGLIO DESIGN AND GRILLE

Intaglio designs on clear "PYREX" Brand Glass or "STEUBEN" Crystal Glass are most effective when illuminated by "edge lighting." By studied placing of unequal light intensities on opposite sides of the design it is possible to produce almost any combination of highlights and shadows desired. The addition of color filters or lamps in harmonious combinations creates exciting beauty in a purely decorative piece of illuminated architectural glass. Where a line source of light is used it should be placed parallel to the movement of the design in order that the light rays be normal to that direction. Lights and shadows can be further controlled by changing the polished edge receiving the incident light rays, total internal reflection within the glass determining upon what part of the design the light shall finally fall.

EXAMPLES 1 AND 2

The position of the lamps depends entirely upon the characteristics of the design and upon the portions desired to be highlighted.

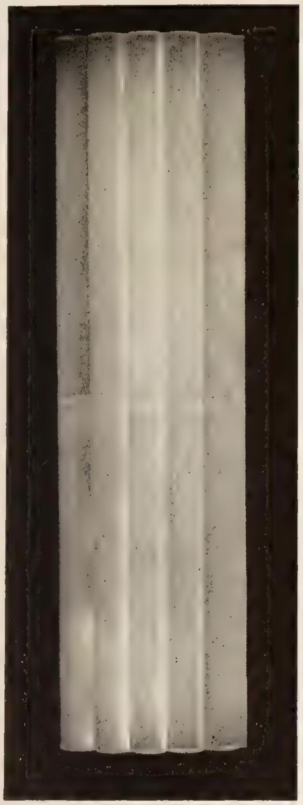
No. 1 shows the effect when the lumiline lamps are placed on both sides while No. 2 illustrates the result obtained by arranging the light source on the top of the panel.

EXAMPLE 3

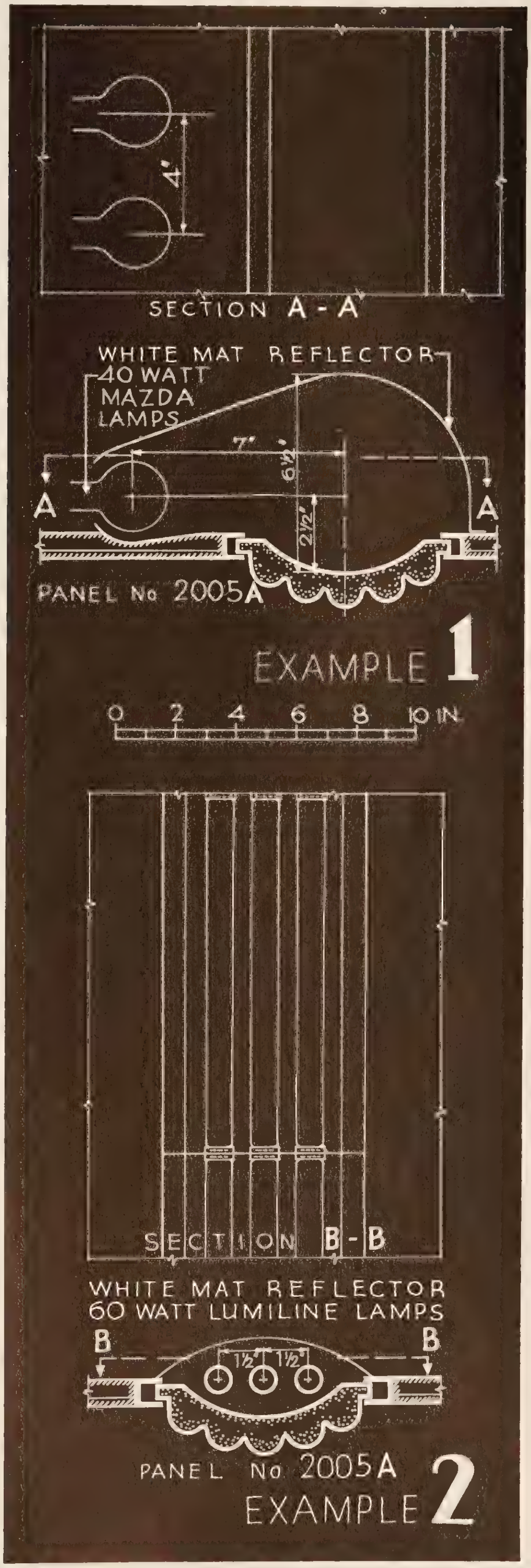
Unequal light sources on either side of the grille produce as many combinations of highlights and shadows as desired. Color filters may be used to create any number of variations. Particular care must be taken to keep the light sources and their reflectors out of reach of the circulating air where dust and dirt will rapidly decrease their efficiency and make frequent cleaning a nuisance. In this case plate glass separates the light source from the air duct.

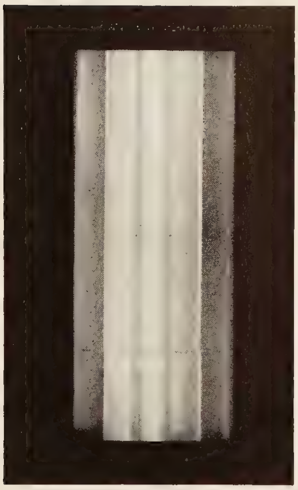
INFORMATION SHEET 2

LIGHTING TECHNIQUE



ILLUMINATIVE EFFECT SHOWN IN EXAMPLE 1





ILLUMINATIVE EFFECT SHOWN IN EXAMPLE 2

INFORMATION SHEET 2
LIGHTING TECHNIQUE

Corning Glass works maintains an Illuminating Research laboratory in which experimentation is continually being carried on to determine the most effective lighting and color treatment for various types of Architectural Glass. The services of this laboratory are available to the architectural profession for the solution of lighting problems. Write Architectural Division, Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y. or its sales office, 748 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

These examples and the ones illustrated on Information Sheet 3 show different methods of illuminating the same architectural glass unit. (2005-A.)

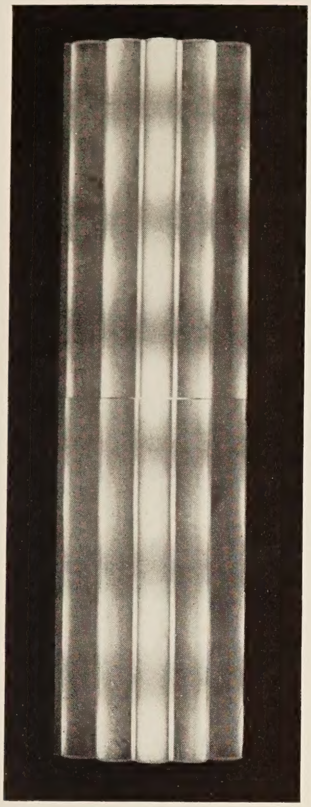
EXAMPLE 1

By the use of an indirect source of light a subdued completely even distributed glow of illumination is attained.

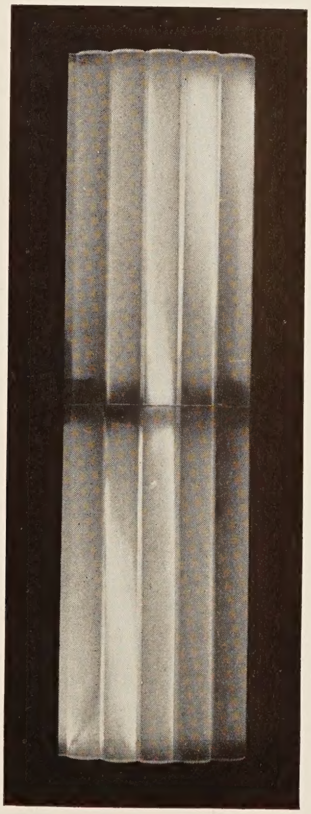
EXAMPLE 2

A subtle appearance of striping is produced when Lumiline lamps, in a flat-curved reflector, are placed parallel to the fluting of the panel. Compare with example 4 (Information Sheet 3).

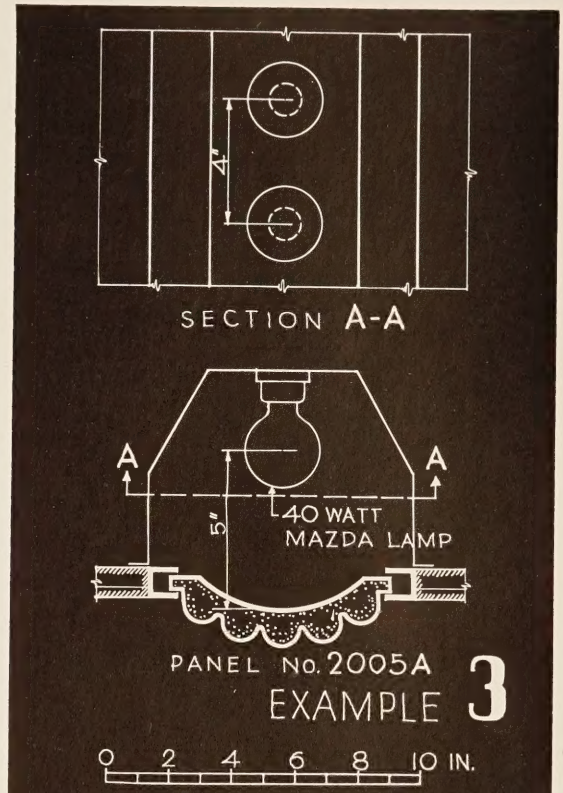
LIGHTING TECHNIQUE

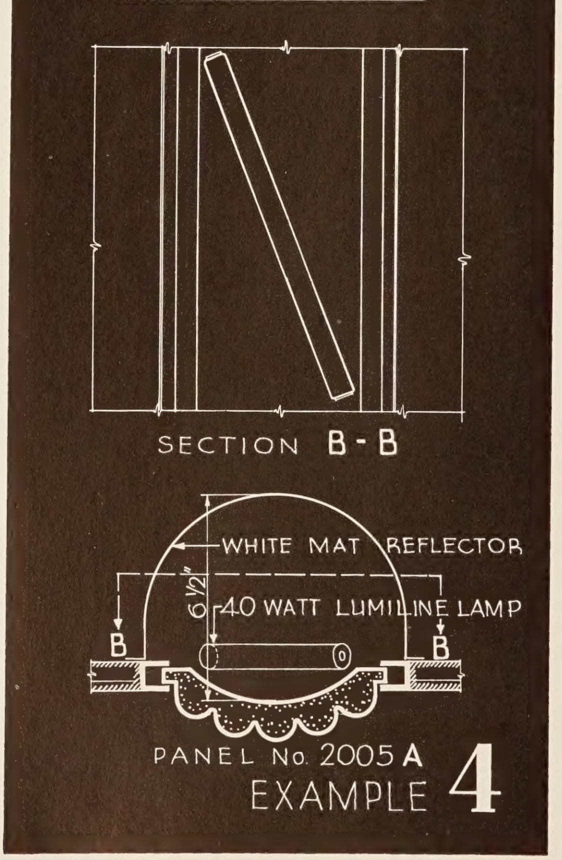


ILLUMINATIVE EFFECT OF LIGHT SOURCES SHOWN IN EXAMPLE 3



ILLUMINATIVE EFFECT OF LIGHT SOURCES SHOWN IN EXAMPLE 4





INFORMATION SHEET 3
LIGHTING TECHNIQUE

These examples continue the illustration of different methods of illuminating the same architectural glass unit (2005-A).

EXAMPLE 3

Lamps are placed at vertical intervals behind the center of the ribbed panel. A striated effect results which may be made more staccato-like by using alternate colored lamps.

EXAMPLE 4

Lumiline or Linolite lamps set diagonally or separate bulbs, of the usual type, spaced at intervals on a diagonal, produce an effect of illumination moving upward in a curve punctuated by brighter spots at each light source. Alternate colored light sources emphasize the diagonal movement.

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